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Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-39 P.M.				
22nd Aug	ARCADIA	6803	HIMALAYA	6898
29th „	MARMORA	10509	MACEDONIA	10512
5th Sept	ARCADIA	6803		
12th „	CALEDONIA	7958		
19th „	ARCADIA	6803	MONGOLIA	8235
26th „	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
10th „	ARABIA	7903		
17th „	ARCADIA	6803	VICTORIA	6922
24th „	PERSIA	7951		
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6535

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

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HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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T. 27th „	CALEDONIA	7958		
T. 6th Mch	MOOLTAN	9021		
T. 13th „	EGYPT	7912		
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7512
T. 27th „	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th „	PERSIA	7951		
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th „	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	8235
T. 8th „	CALEDONIA	7958		
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd „	EGYPT	7912		

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SALAZIE	4,147	Allan	3rd Sept. 1908
VOLUBRA	5,686	Bover	1st Oct. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. „
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. „
NERA	6,538	Schmitz	24th Dec. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	21st Jan. 1909

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
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ERA	6538	Schmitz	9th Oct. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	6th Nov. „

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WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KASHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	27th Sept.
MOURI MARU	...	J. Hands	28th Sept	8th Oct.

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DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 20th Aug.	9 a.m.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 21st Aug.	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY 24th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

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20th August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
PERSIA	5,825	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,506	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KOERNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4882	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,506	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7388	C. Raicich	24th August 1908.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
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OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	9th Sept „
CHIRONSEA	Alex Haig	6,710	24th „
SOINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,100	11th Oct „
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th „ „
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	7th Nov „

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Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT POSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yc 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Astung-Heien	Liaoyang	Peking
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LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR.....	£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906

PROSPECTUS containing

the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

HEAD OFFICE: BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.

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LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium). Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

CLAIMS paid exceed 1,60,000.

Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and insurance without Medical Examination.

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CHIEF AGENTS.
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LAJPAT RAI SAHNI,
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Bharat Buildings, LAHORE.

Active and influential AGENTS and CANVASSER, WANTED.

Apply to Y. HARILAL & Co.,
Local Agents,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE RACING CALENDAR

FROM 1st APRIL, 1907 To 31st MARCH, 1908.
RACES PAST
UNDER C. T. C. AND W. I. T. C. CLUBS.
Rs. 10.

THE ASIAN POCKET BOOK.

Being a complete Record of Racing in India and Burma during the Season 1907-1908.
Rs. 7-8.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, 27th August, 1908, at 6-30 P.M.

H. W. WILLIAMS,
Hony. Secretary.

25th July, 1908.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE is hereby is given that the Company is prepared from this date to exchange every four Quarter Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each, of the above Company, for one Consolidated Share of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents,

Bombay, 18th August, 1908.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND.
(Broker),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

O THE CHEAPEST Old
T PEG McTaggart
WHISKY.
B Rs 29 per Doz. Blend
ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
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RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

CHEAPEST SHOP
FOR
ARMS, AMMUNITION
AND
MILITARY STORES.

FRESH STOCK!
FRESH STOCK!!

OOSMAN JAMALL,
101, CHUCKLA STREET,
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J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

S. T. MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & CO.'S
CIGARS
have reached the acme of perfection.
The Cream of the English Society esteems our Ganesha Planters.
Customers are cordially invited at
OUR NEW DEPOT,
THE APOLLO HOTEL BUILDING,
No. 5A, Colaba Causeway.

EXCELLENT
OPPORTUNITY
FOR
COACH BUILDERS.
FOR SALE :—Good-will of a going concern of a Coach Factory at Mazagon Road, known as the "ELEPHANT COACH FACTORY," with all necessary Tools, etc., etc.
For full particulars apply to :—
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

ONE WEEK ONLY.
Commencing
MONDAY, AUGUST 24th.
THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
Box Plan now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.
Rs. 2-6 per bottle.
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF very valuable Immoveable Properties at Princess Street, Marine Lines.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.
Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao.......................Appellant and Plaintiff.
vs.
Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following immoveable property on the day and at the time (S. T.) hereinafter mentioned. The sale of the property will be held at the premises.

LOT No. 3.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th August, 1908, at 4-30 p.m.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground the first of Pension and Tax tenure, and second of Quit and Ground Rent tenure, the first containing by admeasurement 251 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 355 and 1142, and 1143, Collector's New Nos. 2243 and 6869, Old Survey No. 10-1214 and New Survey Nos. 3-38 and 2/51. (1) the second containing by admeasurement (441) four hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 1142 and 1143, Collector's New Nos 6869 and 6870, Old Survey Nos. 1199 and 1200, and New Survey Nos. 4-38 and 1-51, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward Nos. 2800 and 2801 and Street Nos. 300 to 308 with he messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Princess Street, within the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, bounded on or towards the North by the Princess Street, on or towards the South partly by the properties, secondly and thirdly hereinafter described, partly by the property of Luxuman Govind and by a gully opening on the Kolbhat Wady Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Balji Bapooji Moroji and others, and on or towards the West by the property of Soonder Atmaram Wasudeoji and others.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground, the Fazandar whereof is Khatizabai, widow of Ebrahim Saheb Hydadi, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Wadi, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 38, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 2506 and Street No. 21, and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the South by the said Kolbhat Wadi, on or towards the East by the property of Balji Bapooji Moroji, and on or towards the West by the property of Luxmon Gowria.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground, the Fazandar whereof is Khatizabai, widow of Ebrahim Saheb Hydadi, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Wadi in the Town and Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 38, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 2508 and Street No. 23, and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the South by the Kolbhat Wadi, on or towards the East by a lane and beyond that the property of Luxmon Gowria, and on or towards the West by the property of Soonder Atmaram and others.

Lot No. 4.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th August, 1908, at 5 p. m.

A third share in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Princess Street, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 21, Collector's New No. 164, Old Survey No. 25-1214 and New Survey No. 2-52, assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 2802 and Street No. 10, admeasuring 382 square yards or thereabouts, and standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the name of Vasudeo Keshowji, and bounded on the East by the property of Vithoba Mankoji, on the West by the property of Dinanath Hurrischandra, on the South by the property of Dadabhoy Hormusji and on the North by the Princess Street.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained from Messrs. Bicknell, Mervanji and Romer, Attorneys to the Special Commissioner, No. 14 K., Hummum Street, Fort, or from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th August, 1908.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

A FEW good English COMPOSITORS REQUIRED, at the Government Press, Allahabad; regular employment. Apply to the Superintendent.

A MOTORIST'S ELYSIUM—Touring and town Cars, Pheaton. Landau'ette and other bodies, 2, 4 and 6 Cylinders, from Rs. 2,850. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AVAILABLE from 1st September—A COOL FLAT, Apollo Bunder, comprising large Drawing and Dining Room, and 3 large Bedrooms with Bathrooms attached. Rent moderate. Apply early Box No 1512, care of the "Bombay Gazette"

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week. Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain. Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 19. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

GENERAL COMPETITION—4 Prizes. Total Rs. 50. Send M. O. for Rs. 2-4 for one one-inch Sparling Patent Lock and Stamp for conditions of competition to G.C., care of LESSEE, Sparling's Patents, Aligarh, U. P.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

KULU APPLES and PEARS of the GARH ESTATE. Proprietor Col. RENNICK. 6lbs. baskets of either at Rs. 2-8 per V.-P. P.; half maund loads in cases delivered on rail, Simla, Rs. 14-8. APPLE TEA or EDEN CIDER at Rs. 1-8 per lb., postage extra.

LAWN-MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage). One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette.

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Rs. 1-12 Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

PAYING GUESTS.—To share a large BEDROOM with large Bathroom attached Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 1513 care of The "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes, By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—A MAHOMEDAN ENGLISH TEACHER, must be Matriculated, with good Urdoo knowledge. Pay Rs. 30 p. m.—A PRIVATE SECRETARY. Graduate. Pay Rs. 50 p. m. Non-Hindoo preferable. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1525, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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PRESSED STEEL
FISHING & SHOOTING
BOATS.

The celebrated "Get There" and "Bustle" Duck Boats, and "Buckeye" Hunting and Fishing Boats.
PRICES FROM
Rs. 130 to Rs. 175.
Colored Illustrated Sheet with Prices and all Particulars on Application.
INSPECTION INVITED.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

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NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
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Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Funds Over Rs. 3,00,00 000
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at Death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net) 6,350 for £s. 1,979,720
New Premiums (1907) " 90,402
Annual Income " 1,405,950
Assets " 9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best **BLOOD** PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark. thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD,**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The
OLIVER
Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

SOLE AGENTS.
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13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

SUFFERED A YEAR WITH SORE EYES

Chemists' Prescriptions Did No Good at All—Cuticura Ointment Cured Them in Two Nights—Writer's Father Also Found It the Only Relief for Chronic Eczema—Again

CUTICURA PROVES ITS WONDERFUL EFFICACY

"My eyes were sore for a year. I went to a chemist who gave me some ointment to put on them but it did no good. Then I went to another chemist and he gave me some lotion to bathe them with which did not do them any good, either. One day I read of a person whose sore eyes had been cured by Cuticura, so I got one box of Cuticura Ointment and I only used it two nights and it cured them. My eyes have been quite well since. My father has suffered with eczema for the last six years. We have had ointments from two or three doctors without success. Then we tried Cuticura Ointment and it is the only thing that gives relief. He is much better now, since he has been using it. Miss F. Ricketts, 30, Dunweston, Blandford, Dorset, Jan. 24, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

CUTICURA PILLS
Cured Irritating Skin Trouble When Doctor Failed.

"It would indeed be ungrateful to withhold the well-deserved words of praise after receiving such benefit from the Cuticura Remedies. I am seventy-three years old and for several months suffered from a skin trouble which may have been due to blood poisoning. The only real remedy—for I consulted a doctor without result—was Cuticura Resolvent Pills, assisted by Cuticura Soap. The intense irritation was greatly relieved and in about three months I got quite cured, and my complexion is fresh and clear with scarcely a wrinkle. Mrs. S. A. Brady, 574, Wandsworth Rd., London, S. W., Mar. 28, 1907."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, in vials of 60) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Messrs. W. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements. The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are awarded to an expert.

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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

Impurities in the Blood.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE,
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

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ONE of the best GROUND FLOORS on Hornby Row, Siddick Building, next to John Roberts & Co., most suitable for Bank, Office or Show-room. Rent Rs. 450. Apply WITHIN.

MEN,—Lord K——says "I have used many SAFETY RAZORS but none have given the satisfaction and feeling of a perfect shave as the "Gem Junior."
"The Gem Junior" Safety Razor Outfit, with seven Razor steel blades, complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P.P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-trade, Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, moveable and immoveable properties, etc.
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 85.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
A specific cure for Cough Cold, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia. Nearly thirty years past: yet nothing has displaced it. It is tasty. Children drink it willingly.
Per Bottle, Ans. 12 and Rs. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.
ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS' **POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT** FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS' **ALTERATIVE PILLS** FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LD BRIDPORT.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
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CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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66 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

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First insertion	Rs. 0-6 Per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" [illegible]
Quarterly	" 4	" [illegible]

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush will sail to-day for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer, Seindia, 2,050 tons, Captain H. Chidley, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Landaura, 2,156 tons Captain A. G. Abbott, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons, Captain A Giscopello, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Venice, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Elphinstone, under the command of Lieut. E. Stocken, R. I. M., arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Port Blair, having left that port on August 8 and called at Colombo.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,250 tons Captain J. Thomson, sailed on Wednesday for Liverpool etc., with a general cargo and the following passengers.—For London—Sir W. C. Cox, Miss Irwin, and Dr. McCaully Hayes. For Liverpool—Mr. D. and Mrs. Stevens and infant, Mr. J Simpson, Mrs. Sincox, and infant and 10 deck.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons Captain T. H. Hide, sailed on Wednesday for Shanghai etc., with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following prssengers.—For Colombo—Mr. K. S. Robertson, Col. and Mrs. Jelles, Mr. C. Hartieg, Messrs. C. J. and B. J. Rustomji and son, Mr. Rewa Coowar, Mr. A. H. Retman and 1 deck. For Melbourne.—Capt. Mackenzie. For Yokohama.—Mr. F. Kulka. For Hongkong.—Mr. M. B. Godajee. For Shanghai.—Mrs. Blumenthell and infant and Mr. B. R. Cooper.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ......Comdr Farewell ......R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus.....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beanchamp...Survey St

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry ....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.........R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 19.

Abbotsford...2352 Scroggie...............The Bombay Co
Bahadur......2936 Cubbin...................T Morrison & Co
Brand......1519 Evensen ....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis......2329 Davies ....James Mackintosh & Co
Calcuttu ......2244 Young ....Bombay Co
Firooze.........2005 Watson.................Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.......2297 Storey ....W & A G & Co
Gird...750 Andeasin Singapore 20-8 F F Campbell & Co
Haidari ...1568 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 kindall ....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2092 Kerr ....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar ....460 Billest .... W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Nowrol Dahr.. 178 Macoda ....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab.........2041 Benson ....T Morrison & Co
Nadir.............2041 Wright..........................T M & Co
Rahmani.......1172 Geddie ....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor ....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.........1675 Tipper ....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Bevill ....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam....2751 Foster ....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz....2523 Baldwin...Shah ....Shah S N Co
Strathblane....2829 Smith.......................W & A G & Co
Singo ....1912 Jones ....Shaw Wallace & Co
Wearbeck......2446 Thompson ...W & A Graham & Co
Warora ....2565 Shepherd ....Calcutta M M & Co
Xima .... 146 Mahomed...........................Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.

B H ndoo... 3156 Groves...Hull...22-8 Finlay Muir & Co
D&E Devanha.4785 Hide. Shanghai...19 8 ...P & O Co
F Wistow Hall 2193 Meria L'pool 7-9 N F K Nixon & Co
G Naseri ......911 DeMiere...Busreh 20-8 B & P S N Co
K Umzumbi 2138 Miller M'borough 21-8 W & A G & Co
M Alavi....2824 Hill ......Jeddah ...14-9 B & P S N Co
N Warturm 3127 Fdemall Hamburg 25-8 W & A G & Co
N Merton Hall....2777 Prowse Newport 28-8 K N & Co
O Ahmadi...1540 Hughes R.S. Ports...4-9 B & P S N Co
Q Reichstag 1319 Jacobson ...Z'bar ......21-8 A Strandes

Offside

H Monsoori 1735 Hanna...R S Ports 28-8 B & P S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa ....936 McDiarmid...Karachi 21-8 M M & Co

M W D D

Oriental...........3085 Snow ...Shanghai 2-9 P & O Co

H W P D

Indravati...513 Fakeera ...K'chi ...21-8 Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani......552 Shamsudin B'nager...22-8 BoS N Co Ld
Sabarmati.524 Mahomed M'goa 22-8 N F Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Manchester 3562.Findlay.A'wp 25-8 KN&Co
2 Massilia 3250 Thomson L'pool 19-8 W & A G & Co
3 Heathdene...2277 Tippett N FG Mackintosh & Co
5 Barbarigo Giocopello . Calcutta 20-8 F & R S N Co
7 Ras Issa 2442 Parett Hull 25-8 W & A Graham & Co
8 Austria...4891 Raicich ......Kobe 24-8 A L S N Co
9 Arcadia......3513 Valentine ...Aden 22-8 P & O Co
12 Oceana 3507 Hayword Shanghai 1-9 P & O S N Co
15 Waroonga...1609 Bamber Busreh ...24-8 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Barbarigo s.........	Giacopello ...	Venice, Aug. 21
19	R. I. M. S. Elphinstone	Stocken	Port Blair Aug. 8

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Divanha s............	Hide............	Shanghai, &c.
	Massilia s............	Themson	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Wednesday :—

Steamer Dwarka, Cutbush for Persian Gulf &c.
,, Scindia, Chidley for Calcutta &c.
,, Landaura, Abbott for Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS, AUG. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—15 bales cotton-fly, N Peerbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Warturm s—415 bales cotton-fly and waste, C Heerjee and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 20th August.

329.—Detail for the week ending 22nd instant :—

To-Day Thursday 20th Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a. m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday 21st Inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday 22nd Inst—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-30 a. m.

330.—Extract from "Gazette" of India Army Department dated Simla 7th August is published for information :—

Medals and Decorations.

No. 674.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned Officers :—

Lieut.-Colonel Robert William Layard Dunlop.
Captain (Hon. Major) Hanson Ragland Hope Wilkinson.

A. B. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAYES—August 13, at Simla, the wife of Captain A. H. Hayes, R. A. M. C., of a daughter.

STERN—August 15, at Naini Tal, the wife of M. T. Stern, Basti, of a son.

BROWN—August 9, at Joypahar, Chittagong, to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brown, of a daughter.

DELMAS—August 5, at Barrackpore, the wife of J. H. Delmas, Esq., of a son.

NATALL—August 11, at Marikuppam, Kolar Goldfields. the wife of Mr. T. Natall, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ADDISON—LEACH—August 8, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Mhow, by the Rev. J. T. Taylor, B. A., of the Canadian Mission, Lancelot J. Addison, Supply and Transport Corps, to Mary E. Leach, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Central India.

BELCHAMBERS—REMFRY—July 15, at Mussoorie, before G. R. Dampier, Registrar, Oswin Harland, eldest son of William James Belchambers, late Bench Clerk, Calcutta High Court, to Edith Murray, only daughter of John Edward Remfry, Solicitor, Calcutta.

CROFT—PLOWDEN—July 16, at St. Saviour's, Paddington, Bernard, eldest son of Septimus Croft, J. P., of St. Margaretsbury, Ware, to Mary Chichele, daughter of the late Major-General G. W. Chichele Plowden, Indian Army, and of Mrs. C. Norton Wood, 36 Holmbush Road, Putney-hill.

DEATHS.

JAMES—July 25, at Welwyn, St. Mark's Road, Bangalore, Frederick John James,—aged 80.

PIGOU—July 23, at 66, Ebury Street, S. W. Cecilia C. I., widow of Arthur Pigou, Bengal Civil Service, and youngest daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Carruthers Johnston, in her 89th year.

PURCELE—August 4, at the Walker Hospital, Simla, Mary Louise, widow of the late J. C. Purcele, in her 66th year.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 3m. ; High water, 6-28m., 5-55a; Low water, 0-34a.

Bombay Art Society, annual general meeting, Port Trust Offices, 6 p.m.

Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p m.

Football, the Harwood League matches.

Cricket : Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Poona, home.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Aug. 26th. New Moon, 4h. 28·9m. a.m. ; Aug. 12th, in Perigee, 3h. a. m.; Aug. 26th, Apogee, 11h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, August 21.—P. and O. steamer "Caledonia" with English mails of 7th instant, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 3m.; High water, 8-3m., 7-22a.; Low water, 0-41m., 2-9a.

Saturday, August 22.—Cricket : Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Hindu Gymkhana, "B" Team vs. R. I. M. Docks, home. Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament commences. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m.; High water 9-12m., 8-42a. Low water, 1-48m., 3-17a.

Sunday, August 23.—10th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 21m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 1m.; High water, 10-1m., 9-36a.; Low water, 2-44m., 4-4a.

Monday, August 24.—Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 10-39m., 10-16a. Low water, 3-30m., 2-36a.

Tuesday, August 25.—Oriental Mining Company, 14 Bank Street, 4-30 p. m. Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m.; Sun sets, 7h. 0m. ; High water, 11-11m., 10-51a. Low water, 4-18m.; 5-4a.

Wednesday, August 26.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 59m.; High water, 11-39m., 11-24a.; Low water, 4-42m., 5-31a.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, an inquest was held by Mr. G. F. Chalk at the Morgue, on view of the body of a Hindu girl named Kanibai, aged two years. Deceased lived with her parents in a chawl at Wadala. At about 5 p. m., on Tuesday she was playing on the road near her house. Suddenly she tried to run across the road when a labour cart came up, and before the driver could pull up she was knocked down and run over. She was picked up in a gasping condition and died in about five minutes. The cart was going at a moderate pace and was on the proper side of the road. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

STRING BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	Creole Belles	J B Lampe
Overture	Tan Ceredi	Rossini
Characteristic Piece	The Mill in the Black Forest	Eilenberg
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sir A Sullivan
Valse	Toreador	P Royle
Cake Walk	At a Georgia Camp Meeting	R Mills

THE death has taken place of Mr. J. Shorter, of The Limes, Epping, who recently left home on a tricycle tour. For some days after, nothing was seen or heard of him. Later, however, he was found in an unconscious condition in a ditch at Settle, in Yorkshire. Two of his ribs were broken. Mr. Shorter, who was sixty years of age, was a leading Congregationalist in Epping. It was his custom, each Monday, to present at every house and shop in the place a copy of one of the sermons of Charles Spurgeon, a custom that cost him 30s. a week.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure bead of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc.)

FATALITY AT TATA PALACE.

Fall of a Motor.

YESTERDAY morning, Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest at the Tata Palace, Waudby Road, touching the death of Jawla Bamla, a hamal, aged about twenty-two.

Mr. William Scott Harland, an electrical engineer in the employ of Messrs. Tata, Sons and Company, said, at about 7-30 a.m. yesterday he was informed that a man had been killed at the Tata Palace, in Waudby Road, by the fall of a motor. Witness proceeded to the spot and examined the broken rope which, he was informed, had been used for lifting the motor. He was also informed that the rope had broken between the pulleys, in which case it would only be supporting about one-fifth of the weight of the motor. Witness was also informed that there was no jerk but a steady pull. The motor weighted about 1 1-2 cwt. The rope should be capable of raising cwt 10 safely. The rape appeared to be new and had been used for similar purposes before. Witness could not account for the rope breaking. There must have been some flaw in the rope as the rest of the rope was in perfect condition. From what he had heard as to the position of the pulleys and rope witness was of opinion that the work was carried on in a proper manner.

Joseph Xavier Fernandez, a fitter in the employ of Messrs Tata, Sons and Company, said, at about 4-30 p.m, on Tuesday he was asked by another fitter, named Price, to go to the Tata Palace and raise the motor. Witness did everything necessary for lifting the motor. Witness had done this sort of work before. He was assisted by three labourers. Witness fixed the pulleys and the rope. Under his supervision the motor was being lifted up and it was raised to the height of about eight feet and had come almost to the floor level when suddenly the rope snapped between the pulleys and the moter fell. Deceased was at that time standing on a ladder and assisting witness' men, but what assistance he gave to the men witness could not say. In falling, the motor struck the deceased on the head. He fell with the motor from the ladder. Deceased was rendered unconscious. He was immediately placed in a victoria and was being taken to the hospital, but he died on the way. Before starting the work witness had examined the rope and the pulleys which had been used for similar purposes before. The rope appeared to be all right.

The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the skull caused by the sudden fall of a motor which was being lifted.

ARRIVALS.

Per S.S. "Caledonia," August 21.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Caledonia," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Brown, Mr A	Francis, Dr A E
Fox, Mr M	Jessawalla, Mr C J
Fell, Mr R G	Jessawalla, Mr J C
Fowler, Mr E	Jessawalla, Mr D C

FROM MARSEILLES.

Beadon, Mr R M	Morton, Maj E K
Bright, Mr G B	Morrell, Mr H C
Coke, Maj A H	Rudley, Mr B V
Close, Capt A J	Sinclair, Lt J H
Darling, Mr L	Savage, Col W H
Ellias, Mr A	Turner, Mr A J
Goodman, Lt H L	Vaughan, Capt W F
Hately, Mr J L	Walker, Mr G W
Kent, Mr L M	Wood, Rev F

FROM BRINDISI.

Bennett, Mr M M	Shore, Mr T E and Mrs
Maclaw, Mr G	

FOR RANGOON.

Rice, Mr W F

FOR KARACHI.

Burton, Capt A R	Molony, Mr O
Chubb, Miss M E	

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Pertang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 19th August 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	...	Nil	...
Teheran ...	19	1	55 p. m.	0	50
Suez	19	2	30 p. m.	0	25

NOTICES.

Cable Djeddah Souakim interrupted (28-7-08).
Cable Assab Massouat interrupted (29-7-08).
Turkish Route interrupted beyond Bassora (18-8.08).

THE Toronto branch of the Navy League has decided to offer a prize of £80 for the best essay on "Shall Canada have a navy of her own?" One of the objects of the competition is to bring home to Canadians a sense of their dependence on and interest in the naval strength of the Empire, and to press upon public attention the need for a Canadian naval defence force.

THE Roman Congregation of Rites will, it is understood, shortly re-examine the question of the beatification of Christopher Columbus. The proposal to invest the discoverer with the dignity of sainthood is an old one, but long ago met with a check owing to the discovery of certain papers relative to his marriage. Fresh documents, however, have now been laid before the Congregation, and as these are totally opposed to the original papers, the matter will once again go forward.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT MAHBOOB COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 16.

ON Friday afternoon there was a large assembly present at the Mahboob College, Secunderabad, to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful students.

Among the audience were, the First Assistant Resident, Captain Minchin, the Personal Assistant to the Resident, Lieutenant Colville, Major E. St. A. Wake, Major Carew-Symthe, the Director of Public Instruction for His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, Mr. A. B. Chatwood, Astronomer to His Highness, Mr. S. A. Adhikari, District Judge, Mr. and Mrs. Dwane, several clergymen, and many of the legal profession.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, C.S.I., British Resident at Hyderabad, occupied the chair.

The Reports of the Honorary Secretary, and the Head Master, for the year 1906-07 having been read, the Hon'ble the Resident proceeded to give away the prizes.

At the conclusion of the prize-giving, the Resident delivered an address in the course of which he said : He was very pleased to respond to the invitation of the Committee, through their Honorary Secretary, Mr. Varadarjoo Mudaliar. They had heard the two reports read, and that on the whole the progress made by the Institution was satisfactory. There were 619 pupils on the rolls at the end of 1907 and included Mahomedans, Brahmans, non-Brahmans, Parsis, and Native Christians. The Honorary Secretary, in his reports, made a strong appeal for larger grants from the Hyderabad and Local Governments, and the Headmaster complained of the irregular attendance of the pupils and the too frequent changes in the teaching staff. With regard to the Honorary Secretary's appeal for pecuniary aid, he (the Resident) would refer him to the Hyderabad State Director of Public Instruction who was present ; and there was no doubt he would put in a good word to his Government on behalf of the College. In making them to him (the Resident) if the Committee could make it clear to him that they were being supported in carrying out their intended improvements by the outside public, he would be pleased to render what help he could. (Applause.) He would now refer to the complaint about the irregular attendance. He had already expressed his views on that point recently at the Protestant Orphanage and Brigade School, where he had heard the same complaint. The whole question was one for the consideration of parents. Many of them were of the opinion that so long as their children's names were registered on the school roll and the fees paid, that was all that was required of them. It was impossible for them to shirk the regular attendance and proper education of their children, and lay the blame on the school. A heavy responsibility rested upon parents as to such an important matter, and in the interest of the children parents should see that such precious time as the school-life of a child was not wasted. To those pupils who failed to obtain a prize, he would urge them to try, try, and try again. And as an illustration he told a story about himself. How when he went before a Board of Examiners to be examined in Pushtu he got plucked ; but that did not discourage him from studying harder for the examination of the following year, which he passed with the greatest of ease. He now came to the point of a playground for the Institution. At present they were dependent on the Cantonment Committee in that respect. So far as he could see, it needed some large-hearted citizen to come forward and find the wherewithall, failing that there was no other alternative left but to make a whip. He would take up no more time, but before he sat down he would ask the pupils be allowed the following day as a holiday.

The singing of the National Anthem, placing a garland round the neck of the Resident, with three ringing cheers, terminated a pleasant function.

THE HYPOCRISY OF THE TEA TAX.

Perhaps nothing illustrates better the hypocrisy of Government than the treatment of the question of the duty on tea. Here is a commodity produced mainly in India and Ceylon and taxed sometimes cent per cent., sometimes merely 50 per cent. at the place where it is principally consumed. It is not a thing inimical to health like alcohol, but is now regarded as a necessity of life yet one Chancellor of the Exchequer after another keeps up the duty and explains in his own language the duty imposed upon him to maintain the tax. This time Mr. Lloyd George seems to have uttered some platitudes about armaments congratulated the public on the largeness of their incomes as disclosed by the tax and poohpoohed the idea that seven millions on charity was a burden. Of this seven millions about half is provided by a tax on the Indian producer. Fancy the feeling of Lancashire with a 50 per cent. India duty on cotton goods. Mr. Lloyd George wound up by saying that trade was like the tide. It came and went but he omitted to add that taxes were like the motor car. They come to stay.—"I. D. News."

AFTER General Booth had lectured at Droitwich, a lady of ninety, who had been wheeled to the meeting in a bath-chair, begged to be allowed to shake hands with him. The request having been complied with, she suddenly embraced him. Subsequently the General presented her with his photograph, to her intense delight.

MEMORY
MEANS
MONEY.
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THEREBY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundations of success. A man with a defective memory cannot succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bot, of 40 Pills ; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G Market, Bombay, No. 2.

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER
REGINA PILSENER BRAND.
From the famous SENOŠETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.
Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, R. DITMAR, Bombay.
Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 19.

The trough of low pressure has moved slightly northwards. The Monsoon has given decidedly less rain than yesterday, very little rain having fallen in the Central Provinces, Rajputana and the Peninsula. In other parts of the country generally it has been light. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the East United Provinces, East Central India, North of the North-West Frontier Province and Gujarat and local in Assam, the Punjab and Kashmir.

Leh reports snow falling on the surrounding hills.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Rangoon and Akyab, two inches ; Silchar and Gauhati, three inches ; Barisal and Peshawar, one and a half inches ; Bhuj, one inch ; Nowgong, Sutna and Pendra, three-quarters of an inch ; Gopalpur, two inches.

Clouds are very light in the interior of the Peninsula, Sub-montane Districts of the East and Central Himalayas and the extreme North-West of India ; humidity is in excess in North-West India ; temperature is in defect in Upper India.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Gujerat and West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Upper Burma, the rest of North-East India, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 19th August was 29·711 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered......	60·57	57·75	57·28	43·61
Wednesday, 19th August	0·16	0·45	0·58	0·04
Total......	60·73	58·20	57·86	43·65
Up to same date last year...	95·89	93·11	92·30	88·57

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 19.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1906. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1907. In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·15	53·87	30·41	87·08

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday the 19th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore records 0·19 inch of rain and Sirsa 0·8 1 inch. Skies have cleared at Multan and are elsewhere only lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is normal in the eastern districts and 5° to 11° in defect over the rest of the division ; the minimum is generally normal. Winds are north-westerly at Lahore and south-easterly or easterly at the other stations.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen, the largest amount being only 0·22 inch at Agra and Allahabad. Heavy cloud persists at those two stations but elsewhere skies are only lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is low at Jhansi and normal at the other stations ; night temperature is everywhere normal. Winds are south-westerly at Jhansi and north-eastelry or easterly over the rest of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity is normal in Sind and in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature continues in defect in Rajputana but is equal to the average in Sind ; the minimum is normal over the whole division. Winds are north-westerly to westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar, the chief amounts being 0-96in. at Bhuj, 0-42in. at Rajkot and 0-27in. at Veraval. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Day temperature is normal or in defect; while night temperature is equal to or above the average over the whole division. Winds are south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0·29in. of rain and Saugor a light fall. Skies remain heavily overcast in the north and east but are elsewhere only lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal and temperature is equal to the average except for a defect in the maximum in the area of rainfall. Winds are generally westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen ; Ratnagiri has had 0·30in. Mormugao 0·37in. and Karwar 1·13in Skies are moderately clouded at Karwar and heavily so elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

General Remarks.—The barometer has fallen over the whole of the reporting area and the area of relatively low pressure lying over Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cutch has slightly intensified. Rainfall has been heavier in Kathiawar and Cutch. Widespread but lighter rain has fallen on the West Coast and only isolated showers have been received in the central portions of the country.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast, Kathiawar and Cutch and local rain in Gujarat and the Central Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (18th)	95·6	87·6	...	0·00
Jask (18)	92·8	83·8	...	0·00
Muskat (18th)	89·8	84·1	...	0·00
Multan	94·8	79·5	...	5·05
Rawalpindi	86·9	73·1	0·02	34·25
Lahore	87·4	77·7	0·19	22·42
Sirsa	89·3	75·6	0·81	18·75
Ambala	94·5	79·0	...	13·31
Delhi	91·2	80·7	...	28·51
Agra	89·5	79·0	0·22	26·18
Mainpuri	90·3	78·1	...	17·63
Jhansi	81·5	77·0	0·12	21·42
Cawnpore	91·4	79·5	0·04	19·23
Allahabad	90·1	79·0	0·22	21·54
Jacobabad	102·1	83·8	...	2·40
Karachi	87·0	78·0	...	5·19
Ajmer	84·4	76·7	...	23·46
Jaipur	87·2	77·6	0·06	21·17
Kotah	88·5	77·6	...	31·72
Bhuj	84·6	75·5	0·96	10·22
Dwarka	83·3	77·2	...	11·24
Veraval	79·7	75·3	0·27	19·77
Rajkot	83·4	73·7	0·42	16·34
Bhavnagar Para	88·6	76·5	...	20·45
Surat	85·1	75·1	0·13	39·63
Ahmedabad	86·6	75·2	0·18	26·88
Deesa	85·3	74·4	0·12	35·12
Neemuch	82·0	71·7	...	20·34
Indore	83·1	69·5	...	22·41
Jubbulpore	79·0	73·8	0·29	41·02
Saugor	79·1	72·0	0·10	24·82
Hoshangabad	84·6	73·9	...	27·68
Khandwa	85·2	73·1	0·01	14·23
Akola	86·7	71·6	...	22·83
Amraoti	84·8	71·3	...	20·57
Nagpur	89·1	76·1	...	31·90
Chanda	89·0	77·0	0·03	43·28
Raipur	84·7	74·6	0·06	31·37
Bombay	84·0	75·8	0·04	43·65
Ratnagiri	84·8	74·6	0·30	65·56
Mormugao	84·5	74·7	0·37	96·24
Karwar	82·8	?	1·13	123·17
Malegaon	88·4	71·1	...	9·01
Ahmednagar	85·4	69·0	...	6·42
Poona	81·0	68·8	0·05	11·66
Sholapur	89·3	68·9	...	10·11
Bijapur	87·2	69·7	...	3·97
Belgaum	76·3	66·6	0·08	48·64
Aurangabad	85·2	68·2	...	11·82
Nizamabad (Indur)	86·9	73·9	0·07	29·15
Hyderabad	83·8	71·2	0·02	14·55
Mangalore	79·7	73·9	0·96	128·32
Calicut	82·8	75·6	0·04	86·03
Cochin	83·7	76·8	0·70	65·03
Colombo	87·0	77·5	0·02	7·61
Masulipatam	95·3	78·6	...	10·92
Bellary	94·5	75·3	...	1·69
Cuddapah	101·2	77·1	0·01	4·16
Madras	97·0	76·0	0·18	5·87
Bangalore	82·3	65·8	...	6·17
Coimbatore	89·9	70·8	...	1·89
Trichinopoly	101·1	79·3	...	3·01
Negapatam	97·4	78·0	...	6·18

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

CHANGES IN SOCIAL CUSTOMS

The end of the season—"the busiest and most strenuous for many a year"—causes the "Times" to make the following reflections :—"A final conclusion to be drawn from the brilliancy of the season is that a declining revenue and a stagnant Stock Exchange seem, for the time at least, to make no difference to London society ; that society is now so vast, so cosmopolitan, and draws its resources from so wide a field that times must be bad indeed if they are to affect its power of enjoyment or its 'will to live.'

LONDON'S COSMOPOLITANISM.

"This cosmopolitanism is the great new feature of London life, as it has long been the feature of life in Paris ; and this year the Exhibition, together with the rapid development of the Transatlantic services, has made it specially prominent. On the latter feature there is no need to dwell, for the American invasion is now one of the great features of contemporary history. When America is prosperous, it sends its sons and daughters to Europe to spend their money ; when America is depressed, it sends them to Europe to economise, though, to be sure, when they get over here the economy is not very apparent.

"For ourselves, the principal point of interest is that our vastly improved London, with its great hotels, its ready means of transport, its sincere, friendliness to our 'kin beyond sea,' and that background of the Court which is always so attractive to republican eyes, has now taken that first place in the affection of the Americans which Paris used to hold.

LONDON'S HOTELS.

"Many of us remember the time, not more than forty years ago, when London did not possess a single good modern hotel or more than two or three restaurants, and when the visitor from Paris or Brussels, if he happened to be without private friends in London, must have felt himself stranded in some semi-barbarous provincial town. A single generation has changed all that, and ten years have changed, perhaps not altogether for good, the modes and means of locomotion. The motor omnibus, the taximeter cab, and the tube have become in an incredibly short space of time a necessity of life to the Londoner; and doubtless our visitors from abroad have found them the same.

TRAFFIC AND WEEK-END.

"The first is an abomination to everyone except those who ride in it, and the clatter of the tubes is a sore trial; but as we find ourselves whirled from Bond Street to Shepherd's Bush, or from Charing Cross to Hampstead in twenty minutes or less we soon come to wonder how mankind has done without these noisy blessings for all these years. A closer relation to the season and its special character is borne by the aristocratic sister of these two inventions, the private motor-car; for it is this which has changed the week-end party from an occasional indulgence to a normal habit of the well-to-do. Before it came into being people came up to London for the season and remained there until the season was over; now they only stay there from Monday or Tuesday to Friday, and half the country houses within forty miles of London are kept going at full power during the remaining days of the week. What difference this has made to social arrangements, and to the pockets of those who have been accustomed to look forward to a good season's 'let,' is sufficiently obvious.

"London society is not altogether banished from its gardens and its meadows in their flowering time, and under present conditions it certainly manages to make the best of both words and to enjoy both the country and the town."

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING ...



You connect the Accumulator at night. it is Fully charged in the morning.
Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.
"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat." The Motor
Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.
Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Models, Made Five World's Records.
Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Moto Capsule and Universal Batteries. Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignition and Motor Accessories.
JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON, SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA
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Oak, Elm, Pine and Teak Wood Coffins, English-made.—Wreaths, Crosses in Domes in varieties, from Rs. 4 upwards, per s.s. Persia.
Funeral charges moderate to suit all classes.—Calls attended day and night.

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Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.
35 LANGUAGES
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ESTABLISHED SINCE 1878.
Rough Marble Slabs, Blocks and Tiles—Furniture tiles of assorted ornamental designs, floor and wall tiles always in stock and supplied at lowest rates. Trial solicited. Contract works undertaken and executed under very experienced management.
Best English white glazed Tiles at specially low rates.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE HINDU MIND.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—The most significant feature, perhaps, of the Budget debate was the stress laid by several speakers on the defects of English education as applied to Indian—that is, to Hindu—minds. Not long ago, educationists were rather tempted to despair of the Musalman undergraduate, and to complain that he was not the aptest of pupils, since his interest in Western scholarship was clouded by his devotion to the ethical ideals of Islam. In truth all education, as applied to youths of alien race and culture, must be in the nature of an experiment and it is difficult to predict what will be the precise result. Even in our own race the admission of women to the full curriculum of male study has produced, not what Tennyson predicted in his half satiric, half idyllic "Princess," but a sudden demand for equal political status, which has startled some of the strongest advocates of feminine culture. We might have thought that a wider and more accurate knowledge of the facts of life, as they are recorded in literature and science, would have heightened the sense of sex and the mental and physical differences between men and women. It is curious that knowledge (or is it only partial knowledge) tends to intellectual self-sufficiency and what it were harsh to call conceit. Perhaps the true explanation is that widespread culture is not merely superficial, but is only possible in an age of security and comfort. At a time when physical existence is easy, when was are lulled, when the struggle for life is concealed by the facility with which food, clothing and shelter, to say nothing of books and newspapers, can be procured, the mental attitude of average men and women is apt to be one of self-complacency. Perhaps there is something of this not unnatural feeling in the remarkable recrudescence of Hindu patriotism which we are witnessing. Who can doubt that the unrest which is now agitating India is due to a sense, manly no doubt, in its way, and inevitable, that the Hindu is at least the equal of the Christian, socially, politically, morally, if not his superior. Such a feeling, we say, is not an unnatural outcome of English education. But it has its dangers, as the wiser Hindus already perceive. It is not always based on a candid and impartial study of the facts of history. Take, for instance, the very interesting and characteristic essay on "Christianity and Hinduism" by Lala Lajpat Rai in the June number of the "Indian World." As a patriotic Hindu, the Lala naturally describes Hinduism as a superior religion to either Christianity or Islam. He dwells with much complacency on the historic fact that Hinduism conquered and expelled Buddhism from Indian soil, that it holds its own against the Koran, even when Islam was the State religion, and did not hesitate to use the sword and persecution as means of conversion, and that Christianity has only made converts among the lowest order who can hardly be called philosophic Hindus at all. The Lala writes quaintly enough of the mixture of "open insolence and underhand cunning", which characterise the tactics of Christian teachers. He is of opinion that the strength of Hinduism consists in a "sense of honesty."

It is not for us to hold a brief for the conventional forms of Christianity adopted by the various European nations. But it is necessary to state that the Lala's historical summary is not merely brief and superficial: it is inaccurate and misleading. Let him consider these obvious facts. Christianity and Islam, whatever the defects of their teaching and professors, are frankly propagandist religions. Their doctrines are open to all, and all may join either creed, just as all may become Buddhist, if they are convinced that by conversion they may obtain happiness and peace. It is an historical fact that Hinduism is an exclusive creed, and has only made converts in India by means of "legal fictions." Aboriginal races were only absorbed, in the Deccan and the East, by calmly assuming an ethnical relationship which did not exist. The same stories were used over and over again, with cynical (or perhaps primitive) indifference to fact. Nor was this process always successful. Hinduism once extended far outside the borders of what is now called India, and the legends by which the Eastern Indians were accepted into the Hindu fold were used over again in Cambodia and Siam, where the Hindu faith has now been replaced by Buddhism. Even in our own time, non-Hindu and non-Indian races have been converted by such fictions. Such for instance are the so-called descendants of Arjuna in the valley now named Manipur, sturdy non-Aryans who speak and write an Indo-Chinese language. We take no exception to the fact or the manner of the spread of Hinduism. But it is only just to remark that the growth of Hindu polytheism belongs to a stage of social progress which Western nations have outgrown. Christianity, as it is practised and preached, may not be perfect, or what the Apostles believed it would become. But the growth of Christianity and the abandonment of polytheistic ideals in manners and morals were coincident with the birth and spread of the culture and civilisation, which the Christian races have spread over the world. It may be mere coincidence, it may be cause and effect. But it can hardly be denied that Hindnism belongs to a type of religions, the Aryan type, which has become obsolete among nations calling themselves civilised. Many of the dogmas of the Christian Churches are no doubt destined to became obsolete too; but the main fact of Christian teaching, the Fatherhood of the Creator and the Botherhood of man, is inextricably joined with the democratic ideal, which in one form or another is the basis of Western political life. The teaching of Islam is more frankly democratic still, rightly understood and rightly practised. When a writer of the calibre of Lala Lajpat Rai says that "whatever, truth there is in Christianity existed in the world long before it was born, and was freely and ungrudgingly taught to the world by the ancient Aryans," he seems to let his political prepossessions conquer his care for well-known and indeed elementary facts.

THE NILGIRIS.

The "MADRASS MAIL."—Sir Andrew Fraser, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, when speaking at a recent Meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society in Calcutta, pleaded for a revival among officials of that spirit of enquiry, which in days of old made them not only the mentors and friends of the people, but also the recognised authorities on everything pertaining to the District in which, in those days of infrequent transfers, they spent the greater portion of their official careers. We can imagine no work more likely to supply the deficiency that Sir Andrew Fraser deplored than that which has just been completed by Mr. W. Francis, I.C.S., of re-writing, re-arranging and bringing up to date, in the form of District Gazetteers, the stores of valuable information contained in the old District Manuals. Mr. Francis got a training for this work, by the work which he did in compiling the last Census Report of this Presidency; and the District Gazetteers which he has issued up to date all bear the impress of his ability to condense and present in a concise and interesting form the result of his inquiries. Particularly is this the case in the last of these volumes, the "Gazetteer of the Nilgiri District," which has just been issued from the Madras Government Press.

The smallest of Madras Districts, yes but how much is known to the average European about the delectable Nilgiri hills? If he knows that the District contains three of the pleasantest Hill Stations in India, that perhaps is the extent of his information; and yet there is hardly any District in the Presidency which has more literature in connection with it, and, about which it is easier to aquire information. This is very evident from Mr. Francis's book, and judging from the multiplcity of his acknowledgments and references, he must have suffered from an embarrassment of riches, which at times is almost as inconvenient as a lack of them. When the late Mr. H. B. Grigg compiled his Nilgiri District Manual, twenty-eight years ago, he had the advantage of consulting all the preceding writers on the subject, and the enthusiasm which he and his coadjutors threw into the work resulted in a ponderous volume, the work of collaboration, resulting in a good deal of overlapping in the various sections. All this Mr. Francis has had to reduce to reasonable dimensions, and yet to also include the latest information procurable, such as the ethnological and ethnographic discoveries of Professor Rivers and Mr. Thurston regarding the curiously interesting tribes that inhabit the hills, the Todas, Badagas, Kotahs, Irulas and Karambas. As a result, if we miss in parts the purple patches of description of the delightful hills and the beautiful scenery, which previous writers allowed themselves to indulge in, we gain by the accuracy and up-to-dateness or the information supplied, and that after all, is what is required in a Gazetteer.

The description of the physical features, the fauna and flora of the Blue Mountains is admirable, but for the general reader most interest will be found in the chapters dealing with the history of the hills and the description of the people. The Nilgris, says Mr. Francis, is in the happy position of a country possessing no history, by which he means the materials for deciphering its history are almost missing. Beyond cairns, cromlechs and kistvaens (tombs of a primitive people), there are hardly any archæological remains such as other places afford abundant materials for the making of history. There is enough historical evidence, however, to connect the hills with the early Mysore dynasty of rulers, later with the Vijianagar Kingdom, and when we come to the time of Tippu Sultan we are on modern ground and follow with interest the operations of Tippu in the Wynaad and conflicts of the Malabar chieftain, Kerala Varma, first with Tippu and then with the British. The Wynaad and the Nilgiri plateau were then impenetrable fastnesses into which the recalcitrant chief used to disappear when harassed, only to emerge to carry on his policy of molesting the British and disturbing Malabar. It was only when British troops under Colonel Arthur Wellesley, afterwards the great Duke of Wellington, were turned on to him that he was eventually got rid off, being surrounded at the foot of the hills and killed. Thereafter, the Nilgiris became altogether a "terra incognita" as far as Europeans were concerned, the impression prevailing that hills in India were most dangerous to health, owing, probably, to the fact that, in those days of laborious travel, explorers had plenty of time to acquire malaria in the deadly forest fever belts that encircle the feet of most mountain ranges, like the once dreaded Terai of the Himalayas.

The first Europeans to visit the Nilgiri Hills were the Portuguese, some time in the seventeenth century, and they were not attracted by their desirability as a delectable land, but simply for the purpose of discovering a supposed lost section of a Christian people, who had migrated to the hills and were reported to be lapsing from the Christian faith. There was however, no such lost community; at any rate, none could be found, and Portuguese interest in the hills waned. It was not for centuries afterwards, however, that the first Englishman undertook to visit the hills. This was an official expedition, the reasons for which are variously given, the most commonly accepted being that it was in pursuit of a gang of tobacco-smugglers between Coimbatore and Malabar. It was this expedition that gave the first knowledge of the beauties of scenery and delightful climate of the upper range of the plateau. Thereafter succeded a period of trying to convince people—officials and others—that within easy distance of Madras there was a place possessing a climate resembling that of England, and that it was no longer necessary to send invalids and others in search of health to Mauritius and Natal. The pioneer in this work of exploiting the Nilgiris was Mr. John Sullivan, the well-known Collector of Coimbatore: but his task was, in every sense of the word, an up-hill one, until Mr. Stephen Lushington became Governer of Madras. Before him, however, Sir Thomas Munro visited the hills, and was enthusiastic about the attractions of their scenery and climate, and gave Mr. Sullivan some assistance towards realising his project of making Ootacamund a sanitarium for the Presidency. Once this was established, the rest was easy, and the evolution of Ootacamund from a military bazaar or Cantonment to the headquarters of the District and the summer capital of the Madras Presidency is well known. But one will find further chronicle in Sir Frederick Price's forthcoming "History of Ootacamund," which will no doubt do for Ootacamund, what Mr. Buck's delightful history of Simla did for the Government of India's summer capital, and in which, by the way, there is evidence that at one time there was every probability of Ootacamund holding the place that Simla now occupies.

Mr. Francis deals most sympathetically with the aboriginal tribes of the hills, and to those who want to acquire a popular knowledge about the manners and customs of these primitive people, we cannot do better than refer them to the "Nilgiri Gazetteer." They are an interesting people, with their origin shrouded in the mists of the past. Conjectures are not wanting as to how they came to be where they are, but opinions differ so much that we can only refer readers to the original sources of information which are carefully set out by Mr. Francis. The chapters relating to the administration of the District call for little comment, but the topography of the Nilgiris is so full and informing as to consitute the "Gazetteer" an excellent guide book to the hills, while the descriptions given of coffee planting, the introduction of exotic plants, the cinchona plantations of Government, etc, will be interesting to all concerned in the industrial and agricultural development of the country.

THE Indian Office of the United States, which looks after the nation's wards in the Far West, is, in addition to the usual supplies for the Indian reservations, sending, for the first time, over 200 tons of soap and some 60,000 yards of towelling for use by the Red Men. It seems, the "Chronicle" says, that the Indians are rapidly evincing a desire for the bath and its accessories. As the younger Indians pick up the ways of civilisation, they have more frequent use for soap and water. Combs and brushes are also in considerable demand, and thousands of these are also sent West. The chief demand for soap comes from the Cherokee nation, whose reservation is in Oklahoma. They have never asked for soap before.

MORIBUND INDIAN MUNICIPALITIES.

Bombay is not the only Indian Municipality which has been justly snubbed by an Indian Governor during the past few days. The other day Sir Andrew Fraser visited Monghyr; and the following excerpts from his address will show that Sir George Clarke is not alone in his irritation at the slackness of the native corporators:—

I must say that I am deeply disappointed to find that it can hardly be said that the waterworks scheme for the town of Monghyr has advanced a single step since last year. Nobody seems to have been very anxious to push the matter through. There has been enormous difficulty in getting information out of the Sanitary Engineer. There has been apparently difficulty in getting any one here to act on behalf of the Municipality. There has been delay, at which they express regret, in getting a final answer from the railway company. Now, however, the railway company have, in a letter despatched by the Agent on the 27th ultimo, intimated their decision regarding the proposed co-operation in this water works scheme. Nothing now remains except for the Municipality formally to accept the scheme and to submit it through the Commissioner. Money has been generously subscribed; and the necessary grant from Government has been budgeted for and is available. There is no reason then why the matter should not be carried through immediately, if the Municipality will simply accept the scheme, and local officers give their attention to it. I had hoped that the scheme would really have been completed by this time. I trust that those who have interested themselves in it and subscribed to it will not now have long to wait.

In regard to the proposed light railway from Monghyr to Kharagpur, I am afraid that I can say nothing except that I am glad to find that the District Board is alive to the wants of the district in respect of communications. Until we receive a final report as to the scheme and as to its prospects Government can give no definite orders.

A BRIDGE OVER THE KIUL.

I am equally unable to give you at the present time any definite answer regarding the project for the consideration of a bridge over the Kiul river. I am told that the Superintending Engineer has approved of the plan with some trifling modification but it has not yet come before Government, and it is impossible for Government to say anything definite upon it until the scheme is received through the District Magistrate and Divisional Commissioner, with a clear statement of how it is proposed to meet the cost. So far as I am able to gather the scheme will be a very useful one; and I am glad that the Kumar of Khaira, who is undoubtedly personally interested in the scheme, has contributed so liberally to it. When it comes before the Government it will receive sympathetic consideration at our hands.

Nor am I able to give you any answer in regard to the drainage scheme of the town of Monghyr. I certainly think that the sooner you submit the scheme the better; because, although there may be difficulty in assisting you at present to any extent in the financing of it, yet a scheme like that can always be carried out piecemeal as funds permit When the scheme is submitted you will receive early orders regarding it. There can be no doubt about the enormous importance of having a proper, drainage scheme and carrying it out as rapidly as funds allow.

The question of posting a separate District and Sessions Judge to Monghyr is not overlooked. Statistics are now being collected with a view to moving the Government of India for sanction to the creation of a separate judgship; for it seems to me to be important that this appointment should be created.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

I am glad to hear of the industrial development that is taking place at Monghyr. It was my intention to have gone to see the Peninsular Tobacco Company's factory and some of the mills that have recently been established but unfortunately I am precluded from doing so by the strict orders of my medical adviser. It is a great regret to me that, in this respect and in other respects, my visit to you on this occasion is much marred by my being incapacitated by ill-health from doing much that I should have liked to have done.

In regard to the address of the Anjuman Hemayet Islam of Monghyr I have a word or two to say. I am glad to receive the cordial and loyal welcome of this old and respectable Association; and I am glad to know that the members are endeavouring to continue their kindly and beneficent work amongst their own community. The kind remarks made personally about Lady Fraser and myself in this as in the other address call for our sincere gratitude. As to the requests contained in the address of the Anjuman, I am bound to say that a grant can hardly be given to the Anjuman itself as it is not an educational institution. The charitable objects which it has in view must undoubtedly appeal to the sympathies of all who know about them but these objects must be met by private charity. It is only in respect of educational effort that any assistance from Government can be expected. If there is any increase in the grant made to District Boards with a view to the general expansion of primary education, it certainly seems to me that a portion of this will go to maktabs; but I fancy that any expansion in this direction will be retained in the hands of the Education Department for the present. Government fully recognises the necessity of helping maktabs; and a certain sum has been set aside in this year's budget for grants-in-aid to these institutions. Of these grants Monghyr will get its share.

GRANTS TO MAKTABS.

Further a scheme for the establishment of special departmental maktabs under the department for the employment of Mahomedan Inspectors and for the payment of special grants to maktabs teaching the accepted curricula has been submitted to Government. In regard to the first two points the scheme has been introduced in selected districts and will if it proves successful be introduced as funds permit in other districts having an important Mahomedan population as Monghyr has. As for the grants-in-aid the scheme proposed is beyond our means at the present time; but we propose to push the system experimentally with the funds at our disposal in one or two districts. As regards the Monghyr Madrassa it has been proposed by Mr. Earle, who has given very special attention to the subject of Mahomedan education, to raise the staff of the lower grade Madrassas, Government bearing the greater part of the cost. This will be done as funds permit and as definite proposals are worked out and submitted by the Director of Public Instruction. I mention this to show you that the matter is engaging our earnest attention and to encourage you to believe that it will not be forgotten.

YET another British Consul has drawn attention to the disadvantages attending the sending of trade correspondence to foreign countries in English. Colonel Brookfield, in a Consular report from Dantzig, says: "It is probably the case that in certain branches of trade and commerce more business might be done if the British merchant, or trader, would realise the disadvantage under which he labours, when he insist on never corresponding, or even making initial inquiries, in any language but his own."

PROGRESS IN PENANG.

To-day (Tuesday) is the 122nd anniversary of the Settlement of Penang although to-morrow is the date on which is officially recognised, says the "Penang Gazette." The 11th August, 1786—the day on which Captain Francis Light hoisted the British colours was the eve of the birthday anniversary of George, Prince of Wales, who succeeded his father as George IV. in 1830; and we have here the origin of the name of Prince of Wales Island and of George Town. As we celebrate the birthday anniversary of the present Prince of Wales on June 3, there seems no good reason why the anniversary of the Settlement of Penang, should not now be celebrated on the proper date, 11th August, instead of the 12th. But that in passing. It may be of interest to review some of the changes that have taken place here during the time that has elapsed since the Island came under British rule. When Captain Light landed here in 1786, the place was practically a desert, or, properly speaking, a jungle, the population numbering only threescore. The newcomers set to work energetically and immigrants came in rapidly, so that three years later the population was 10,000 and in 1795 20,000, including 3,000 Chinese; and although its continued prosperity excited the rivalry of neighbouring rulers and resulted in the Rajah of Kedah suing for peace after a show of hostilities, the subsequent history of this Settlement revealed a rapid march along the lines of progress.

In 1886 the centenary was celebrated in grand style by all the inhabitants of the Island; the streets were profusely decorated; triumphal arches were erected; and an illuminated address presented to His Excellency Sir F. A. Weld, Governor of the Straits Settlements, who came up from Singapore for the occasion. A great ball was given—the first public fancy dress ball ever known to have been held here—while all the native communities had their processions. More than two decades have come and gone since that time, and the Settlement has passed through many vicissitudes and witnessed many changes some of which we are naturally reminded of by the celebration to-day of the anniversary of Penang. The sea-front, east of the Fort, is now dry land, where formerly the sea ebbed and flowed; the Weld Quay reclamation has been widened as far as Messrs Boustead and Co.'s offices; long ranges of warehouses now stand on the site of the former quays; and in the place of the Old Jetty there has been erected Swettenham Wharf. The old Harbour Master's Jetty, better known to the older generation as Captain Fox's Jetty, is now no more; and the sea-bed has been dredged to permit of tongkangs coming alongside the quay, on which travelling cranes have been erected to facilitate the shipping and unshipping of cargo; besides which large warehouses have been constructed for the storage of goods. The birth of a new century in the life of Penang saw the completion of the large pile of buildings known as the Government Offices. What was known as Downing Street became the P. W. D. Store-yard, and the new thoroughfare on the other side of the old buildings that had been used as Government Offices took its name. The rooms in which Governors-General, Lieutenants Governor, and Resident Councillors spent their office hours, and in which many a momentous question was settled, became the drawing office of the P. W. D. Storekeeper, but it, too, is now no more. At the end of the old Government Offices was the Harbour Master's Office. It was on the upper floor, and just underneath was the Post Office—the hole in the wall through which stamps were bought and other postal business transacted may still be seen. In those days the Harbour Master was also Postmaster but later on the Post Office was transferred to a building at the corner of Beach Street and the present Downing Street, where also was the Telegraph Office. Still later, the Post Office was transferred to its present place, and when the Telegraph Office was sold, the Government transferred the Telegraph Office to the least inaccessible place possible—above the Post Office, instead of on a ground floor where it would have been much more convenient to the business community. In the Telegraph Department is now part of the Telephone Exchange, which has been organised under the direction of Mr. C. P. Buckell, Superintendent of Telegraphs and Telephones.

Nowhere has the spirit of change been so much evidenced than in the Sungei Pinang district which has been reclaimed, and where there has been erected the P.W.D. stores, the Indian Immigration Depot, and the Opium and Spirit Factory, etc. In town, again, the old Supreme Court built in 1809, gave place to the present structure in Light Street, where, owing to the noise of vehicular traffic, neither judge nor barristers can be heard at times. What words of wisdom have been lost for ever, or the fate of a prisoner decided owing to the unheard pleading and eloquence of counsel—drowned by the noisy rattling traffic over the roadway outside!

Turning to Municipal affairs, we also find evidences of progress. Admiralty House, which was occupied by the late Mrs. Anna Wright, a local centenarian, was acquired by the Municipal authorities after her death, and there was thereafter erected the present magnificent Municipal Offices, a monument to the skill of their designer, Mr. R. Peirce, then Municipal Engineer. The Town Hall was built in 1879, but, being found inadequate for present day requirements, has been recently extended and renovated under the supervision of Mr. L. M. Bell, the present Municipal Engineer. The latter official does not now, as in former days, occupy the kitchen of the Town Hall nor does the Municipal Health Officer have his quarters in the little room, fifteen feet square, at the King Street corner of the ball-room; while the Commissioner have now a proper Chamber instead of screening off the end of the ball-room opposite the stage for their "conclaves." Nor do the President and Secretary now occupy rooms under the leaky floor of a terrace. In place of the little room, twenty feet square, on the ground floor of the Town Hall, and part of Duke Street, which did duty as a Court and office, the Registrar of Mackney Carriages and Jinrikishas has now a Court-room, offices, and yard all to himself in Penang Road. The Municipal Stores and Coolie Lines are now situated on a site between Tek Soon Street and Gladstone Road, the old Store-yard and Coolie Lines adjoining the Jinrikisha Station giving place to a Sub-Fire Station.

The brick drains of the town had been patched from time to time, but as many were extremely old, the grading had become irregular, forming a series of cesspools where there was little flow of water. A proper system of drainage had long been necessary, but, apparently from lack of funds, nothing had been done. However, early in the nineties, Mr. Peirce was sent to Rangoon to report on the Shone system of drainage there, on which he submitted a favourable report in due course. A large sum of money (dols 20,000, we believe) was set apart every year for this purpose, so that a great improvement has been made within recent times in the drainage of the town proper, while similar work is proceeding in the suburbs as quickly as funds will permit. With regard to the perennial question of our water supply the much abused impounding reservoir at the Waterfall Gardens has done some good work as a settling tank; and unless there have been many days of continuous rain, we seldom get water of the consistency of pea soup with fine particles of red earth, as was formerly the case after a heavy shower on the hills. The lower portion of the Waterfall valley was transformed by Mr. Curtis from a mere jungle into the splenidd gardens that are now the pride of Penang.

In other directions we also see progress: electrically-lit streets, electric tramways, and even electrically-propelled machinery for printing the "Penang Gazette." Truly Penang has advanced beyond the fondest expectations of her founder Captain Light: and doubtless the historian of a couple of decades hence shall have the privilege of submitting an even more favourable "progress report" to the newspaper readers of his day and generation.

THE MECHANISM OF THE AIR.

Owing to the recent experiments of Count Zeppelin, the mastery of the air belong no longer to the field of romance, but is, on the contrary, of the greatest possible importance to the maintenance of modern states. What in reality is this air, the mastery of which has for thousands of years baffled humanity? Long before the Christian era Lucretius held that the different properties of matter depended on the motion of the molecules of which matter is composed. Slightly modified, this is also the doctrine of to-day. It is a doctrine that might be doubted, because molecules are so minute that the most powerful microscope cannot detect them.

A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE.

And yet it is one of these fundamental principles which sheds its lustre upon modern science. No one has ever seen a molecule; it is only by an indirect method of discovering truth that its existence is known; but the indirect method is often just as sure as the direct indication of our senses. Indeed, much of our knowledge of the invisible world around us is the result of an indirect process. Science declares that all matter has a grained structure. This means that if it were possible to magnify hugely a small portion of any substance, say, a speck of salt, the magnified speck would reveal an enormous heap of small particles piled together with spaces between them, somewhat similar to the bricks of a wall, or, to use Dalton's similitude, a vessel full of small shot. These minutes portions of matter are called molecules, and they are always in a state of motion more or less. When they are packed tightly, with but little freedom to move, the body is a solid; when they are packed loosely, so that they are capable of sliding over each other, the body is a liquid: when they move freely—cohesion being almost absent—and try to get as far from each other as they possibly can, and frequently but each other in the process, the body is in a state of gas.

GAS AND AIR.

To the chemist of a generation ago gas and air were synonymous terms; but to-day the words have a more confined meaning. The first refers to the various kinds of aeriform bodies—such as oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, and many others—which science has made known. The second refers solely to that invisible aeriform envelope, or the atmosphere, which lies above the earth. Like all gases it consists of molecules, and its molecules belong to different families, though in their general behaviour they bear a strong resemblance to each other. There are molecules of oxygen and nitrogen, of carbonic acid and ammonia, as well as those whose discovery is of a more recent date, such as argon, neon, krypton, xenon, rightly named the inactive, the new, the hidden, the strange. The air is thus shown to be a mixture of several gases, and these gases are composed of myriads of small particles which behave in a most extraordinary way. We may think of the air in motion when we see how it drives a ship, or even destroys a town; but manifestations like these give only an inadequate idea of the real mobility of air. The speed of the hurricane may be a hundred miles an hour, but this is slow in comparison with the speed of the particles of which air is composed. A bottle may be half-filled with a liquid, but to half fill a vessel with air is an impossibility. A bubble of gas introduced into a bladder fills the whole bladder, and not a part of it. In fact, a gas seems to be possessed by one desire—to fill any space that is not already filled, and it strongly exerts itself to do so. Its molecules become so widely separated that cohesion barely exists. Instead of cohesion as in the case of a solid or a liquid, there is repulsion. In the smallest air-bubble there is an incessant flight of particles in every direction in straight lines and with immense velocities except when they collide with each other. In air at ordinary temperature it has been calculated that the average number of molecular collisions is more than eight thousand million per second. On what we call a "calm" day the air is only still to our limited organs of sense. There is no such thing as absolute quiescence anywhere in Nature, and least of all in the air. However tranquil it may seem, every tiny particle of it is in a state of the most lively activity.

THE PRESSURE OF AIR.

One of the most common properties of the air is the pressure which it exerts but though the phenomenon is familiar, the extraordinary cause of it is apt to be overlooked. In order to understand it we may picture a vertical cylinder with a close-fitting piston which moves freely. Beneath the piston is common air. On pushing down the piston we feel the air resisting us, and on relaxing the push the piston immediately ascends to its original position. Why does it rise? It is easy to say that its rise is due to atmospheric expansibility or elasticity. While this is true, it is not the full explanation. We must think of the piston being lifted by the millions of little hammers beneath it, all in a state of agitation and violently battering at it. By the downward push the air has been compressed; in other words, its original volume has been lessened, and also the distance between the molecules. When this happens the nimble particles, cramped for room, bombard all the sides of the space that confines them. Hence the piston is raised by a rapid succession of energetic blows, and it is the accumulated effect of these blows that really constitutes gaseous pressure.

THE FORCE OF GRAVITY.

The air is often compared to an ocean which has weight and height. Its weight makes it cling to the earth, and it partakes of the earth's rotary motion. Considered as an ocean of a certain height, and disregarding the local conditions, such as winds, which disturb its equilibrium, it is fixed relatively to terrestrial objects, and presses upon them with a weight which decreases the higher we ascend. At sea-level its weight is nearly 15lb. on every square inch. The body of a man of average size is about 16 square fee, and therefore the weight which a man supports on the surface of his body—imperceptibly as it presses equally in all directions—amounts to several tons. The height of the column of air which produces this weight has been estimated at from 30 to 40 miles. The atmosphere is therefore limited, but as its density is not uniform, the exact point at which it terminates is not easily calculated. Moreover, as the force of gravity is not constant, but varies at the pole and at the equator, the column of polar air is considerably shorter than the column of equatorial air. From observations made in the tropics it has been estimated that the atmosphere in these regions is 200 miles high. Whatever the limits may be, it is assumed that beyond them there is a perfect vacuum.

AN EXTRAORDINARY VIEW.

But, it may be asked, how is the air prevented from expanding into space, and leaving us altogether? Gravity, of course, plays its part in causing the air to adhere to the earth. And there are other arrangements besides that of gravity. It is found that the more the air expands the weaker does its expansive force become, while the low temperature of the upper regions weakens its expansibility still further. At a certain height, therefore, a balance is established between the expansive force which tends to drive the molecules away from us, and the force of gravity which attracts them to the earth. But, in spite of all this, it is quite possible that we are losing particles of oxygen and nitrogen as we rush through space. It is suspected that the gases of the atmosphere recently discovered—argon, helium, crypton neon—were once more plentiful than they are now. As regards helium and neon, it is known that their molecular masses very slight, and it is supposed that they once existed in larger quantity, and at a period when our planet was at a very high temperature. A slow loss of particles of oxygen or nitrogen is quite conceivable, though we may be constantly picking up new ones to make up for it. This certainly opens to us an extraordinary view of the nature of our atmosphere.



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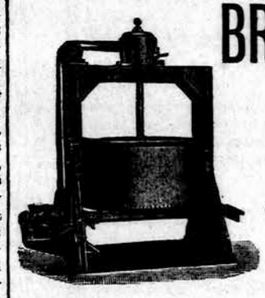
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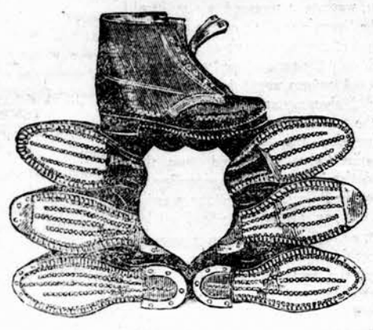
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SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Bombay vs. Poona.

FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

THE interesting annual fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Poona Gymkhana, which came off yesterday on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, proved a tame affair, thanks to Jupiter Pluvius. This match between the two leading Gymkhanas of the Presidency was looked forward to with a considerable amount of interest as the sides doing battle for their respective cities contained a goodly number of Presidency players and the probability of one's inclusion in the Presidency matches depended to a more or less extent on the form shewn therein. Both the Gymkhanas were strongly represented, and an exciting and a close game expected, but the spectators had to be content with a tediously tame affair. It drizzled almost throughout the day, and a brisk shower of rain made further play impossible a little before five.

The Poona Gymkhana won the toss, but this proved of little advantage, as rain, which had fallen overnight, had rendered the wicket most difficult for batsmen Tha ball rose up very awkwardly, and owing to the muddy state of the ground, it was well-nigh impossible to make the ball travel. The visitors had to choose the lesser of the two evils; and they preferred to bat first, although the wicket was difficult which materially assisted the bowlers, than running the risk of having to bat on a worn-out wicket. The innings opened disastrously for the visitors, as they lost three of their best bats for a paltry 24. Then came, however, a remarkable stand by Captain Rutter and Mr. Watts, who carried the total to 88 for the fourth wicket: and when stumps were drawn for the day, Poona had made 196 for the loss of five wickets. Looking to the adverse circumstances the visitors had to contend against it was not a bad score. They were without the services of Captain Greig, the best bat in India; they had to bat on a difficult wicket and two of their batsmen were run out. 126 was, therefore a tolerably good total for the loss of five wickets.

Captain Rutter's brilliant innings of 62 was the outstanding feature of the day's play. Going in at a time when his side were cutting a poor figure, he by sound cricket put on a favourable complexion on the game for his side. The usefulness of his score is not to be estimated by mere figures alone. His batting presented a wonderful combination of sound defence and vigorous hitting; and it was entirely due to him that the Poona score could rise even to 126 at the fall of the fifth wicket. Watts, too, deserves great credit for assisting Rutter in putting up a decent total for their side.

The Bombay Gymkhana bowling proved a bit of a paradox. There could be no denying the fact that the wicket considerably assisted the bowlers, nearly all of whom trundled well and maintained a good length. Milne and Clarke bowled very well, both of them getting much work on the ball. Yet the bowling could achieve no practical, good results. Most of the visitors played well. The ball many a time narrowly missed hitting the wicket. That, undoubtedly, was ill-luck.

THE PLAY.

The Poona Gymkhana, winning the toss, sent in Major Arnold and Lieutenant Airy, Mr. Milne opening the Bombay Gymkhana attack from the Police Court end and Mr. Clarke from the southern end. The innings opened disastrously for the visitors, as with the total only at 4, Lieutenant Airy was run out by a sharp return by Hearson (4—1—2). E. Watts partnered Major Arnold. Another disaster was in store for the visitors, Clarke getting past Arnold's defence with a beautiful off-break (5—2—3). Alexander was the next man in. The play was from the very commencement terribly slow, the first decade taking quite half an hour in coming. The ball was rising very awkwardly; and the Bombay trundlers maintaining a good length, made it very difficult for the Poona batsmen to get the ball past the fielders. Alexander, however, quickened the pace considerably, hitting Clarke twice to the boundary for four, and bringing up the second decade. He gave a rather sharp chance to Phillips, which was missed; but Phillips had his revenge by bringing off a very beautiful catch a little later off Milne, and sending Alexander back to the pavilion. The retiring batsman made 15 by free cricket (24—3—15). Captain Rutter then partnered Watts, Coombs at this stage relieved Clarke at the Gymkhana end. The third and fourth decades were then telegraphed; and, at two o'clock, play was adjourned for tiffin, the Poona score standing at 40 for the loss of 3 wickets.

AFTER TIFFIN.

On play being resumed, Rutter hit the sixth ball off Clarke for a single. Milne, who was bowling from the Gymkhana end, sent down a maiden to Rutter. At this stage Watts gave a chance to Coombs off Clarke at mid-on, which was not accepted. Rutter and Watts were playing a watchful game, occasionally tapping a loose ball for a single. The fifth decade was telegraphed as the result of twenty minutes' play after tiffin Rutter then beautifully glanced a ball off Milne to leg for four, and Cambridge-poked one off Clarke. With the total at 60, Phillips was put on to bowl in place of Milne at the Gymkhana end, and Rutter brought up the seventh decade by sending Clarke to the northern boundary for four. Another Cambridge poke by Rutter followed, and the telegraph board showed 80. With the total at 88, Watts succumbed to a fine ball off Clarke. The retiring batsman had made 26 by watchful, and except for a chance which he gave when his score stood at 9, a faultless game (88—4—26). Brind was the sixth man in. Rutter opened his shoulders, and by twice hitting West to the boundary who had relieved Phillips, brought the ninth decade. Shortly after, however, Brind, the newcomer, was run out, before he could break his duck (97—5—0). Curtis now partnered Rutter. Rutter then sent up the first century amid cheers by driving West to the southern boundary for a quartette. He had at this stage knocked up his half-century. Milne here relieved West at the southern end, and Coombs was put on to bowl in place of Clarke at the Police Court end. Rutter beautifully cut Coombs to the boundary for a four and the telegraph board showed 120, of which Rutter had made 60. The rain, which had been coming in drizzles, now came down in a smart shower, and further play was found impossible. The Poona Gymkhana had made 126 runs for the loss of 5 wickets.

Play will be resumed this morning.

The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Major Arnold, b Clarke	...	...	3
Lieut. Airy, run out	...	...	2
Mr. E Watts, b Clarke	...	...	26
Lt. Alexander, c Phillips, b Milne		...	15
Captain Rutter, batting	...	...	62
Mr. R. H. Brind, run out	...	...	0
Mr. Curtis, batting	...	...	6
Extras	...	...	12
Total (for 5 wickets)	...	...	126

Messrs. Viney, Wilmot, Stow and Rush to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Milne	18	29	6	1
Clarke	19	40	6	2
Coombs	5	11	0	0
Phillips	3	12	0	0
West	3	22	0	0

RACING.

Fifth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 19.

Poona was at last favoured with fine weather. The course was in excellent condition and there was a large attendance on account of a holiday. Large fields ruled throughout, the results being in favour of punters, though the betting was fairly open. Both the jump races resulted for second favourites, Captain Meynell, riding a capital race, winning on Recovery, Bull's-eye going lame in the Pony Race. In the Steeplechase, the hot favourite, Lamrock, was beaten after a good race by Daroji, who was well ridden by Bond, Cairnsmore falling at the last jump. Commander, who has not been seen out for a long time, won the Hadapsur Plate easily after leading all the way, but the mile was just won after a great finish by Colaba; and another good finish was seen in the Service Plate, Mr. Charrington judging the race well on Court-Martial. In the Selling Plate, St. Patrick, who was a very hot favourite, won anyhow leading, from pillar to post, Spirea disappointing, and Dormant swerving at the critical moment. The last race, the Lilliput Novice Plate, resulted in a bad upset, Special and Murzook finishing unplaced and Silver Stream winning after a punishing finish, the early leaders failing to stay. Details:—

THE STICKS HANDICAP.—Distance—1 1/4 miles, over six flights.

Capt Meynell's Recovery 10st 11lbs .....Owner 1
Mr Galstaun's Matalgia 11st 5lbs.....T Ferguson 2
Mr Beaumont's Belle Olaf 8st 12lbs ...Northmore 3
Mr Goculdass's Bull's-eye 11st 12lbs .....Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Robin 9st. 7lbs. (carried 10st 5lbs.).

Betting.—5 to 4 on Matalgia, 3 to 1 against Recovery, and 7 to 2 Bull's-eye.

From the start Bull's-eye went to the front with Matalgia, followed by Recovery and Belle Olaf. At the mile post the pair lead by four lengths, but five furlongs from home Matalgia drew level. At the bend Recovery passed Bull's-eye. Matalgia lead here, but Recovery came up, and taking the last jump first, won easily by half a length, from Matalgia, who went nearly down; three lengths next. Time—2 mins. 27 secs.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance—7 furlongs.

H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's Commander 7st 11lbs ..... Southall 1
Hajee Ally Shabag's Company 6st 12lbs...Kamad 2
Mr. Khalil Dooree's Amood 8st 11b ..... Heeroo 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Gold Mint 8st 12lbs ... Taylor 4

Also ran.—Young Kohinoor 9st 12lbs; Mint 8st 5lbs; Meerjan 8st 4lbs: carried 8st 5lbs; Mudlool 8st 3lbs; Antica 8st; Ashroff 8st; Lookman 7st 10lbs, carried 8st 11b; Young Gazelle 7st 10lbs; Hazza 7st 9lbs; Osborne, 7st. 6lbs.; Wadi, 6st. 10lbs. carried 7st. 4lbs.; and Modesty 6st. 4lbs. carried 6st. 11lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Commander and Gold Mint, 4 to 1 Mint and Ashroff, 5 to 1 Amood, and 6 to 1 Hazza and Company.

Commander got away first, followed by Wadi, Hazza and Ashroff. At the half mile Company and Ashroff displaced Wadi, at the bend Amood coming up with Company, but Commander going easily won by a length and a half; three-quarters next. Time—1min. 42 2-5secs.

THE TRIAL CHASE.—Distance—2 miles 1 furlong, over steeplechase course.

Major Moore's Daroji, 10st 7lbs.....Bond 1
H.H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's Lamrock 10st... Northmore 2
Captain Barrett's Cairnsmore 10st 7lbs...Ferguson 3
Captain Raban's Chinese Labour 10st, 11lbs, Major Pitman 4

Also ran.—Nell Gwynne and Golden Morn (fell).

Betting.—6 to 4 on Lamrock, 3 to 1 against Daroji, and 6 to 1 Chinese Labour.

Golden Morn led from Lamrock and Nell Gwynne, who pecked at the second jump, was passed by Cairnsmore, with Daroji coming fourth. At the mile, when on going into the open he comes second. Behind the trees he takes a substantial lead, Golden Morn falling back. Entering the course again Lamrock made an effort, but Daroji in hand won a good race by a length; four next. Time—4mins. 32secs. Golden Morn fell at the last jump.

THE ARAB NOVICE PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

Mr Adil's Colaba 6st 12lbs (carried 7st 3lbs)..... Heeroo 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Changiz 8st 6lbs C B Mahomed 2
Messrs Goculdass and Tahar Yunis's Meerdhan 8st.....Robinson 3
Mr Wahed's Elector 8st 9lbs.....Killorn 4

Also ran.—Poseidon, 8st 12lbs; The Barb, 8st 12lbs; Zaigaum, 8st 3lbs; Lofan, 8st 6lbs; Fritz 8st. 11b; Bin Saood 8st.; Arab Sheik 8st.; Balmora 8st.; and Ardham 8st.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Changiz, 7 to 2 Colaba, 4 to 1 Poseidon, 5 to 1 Fritz, and 6 to 1 Arab Sheik.

Lofan led out from Arab Sheik, Changiz and Colaba. At the half mile Colaba led. Fritz, Changis and Meerdhan came strong in the straight, but Colaba just stayed out from half a length: same next. Time—1min 57secs.

THE SERVICE PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs

Mr Fred's Court-Martial..... Mr Charington 1
Mr Williss's M V O..... Mr Anderson 2
Captain Teogood's Veto 10st 7lbs... Hon. Mr. Bingham 3
Mr Morrison's White Oats, 9st 13lbs.....Capt Hopwood 4

Also ran.—Express 10st. 9lbs., The Munshi 10st. 7lbs. and Matlick 10st 5lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Court-Martial, 5 to 2 M. V. O., and 6 to 1 Matlick and White Oats.

M. V. O. led from White Oats, The Munshi and Court-Martial. At the half mile Munshi was second. But in the straight Court-Martial drew up and going well, caught the leader and won a good race by a head; one length next.

Time—1 min. 26⅘ secs.

THE SELLING PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's St. Patrick 9st 7lbs.....Hill 1
Mr Tervadeker's Alruna 9st 4lbs.....Killorn 2
Mr Avasia's Dormant 8st 9lbs ....Ferguson 3
Mr Goculdass's Balayeuse 8st 4lbs .....Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Manjess 8st 13lbs, Cossack 8st 11lbs, and Spirea 8st 10lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 on St. Patrick, 3 to 1 against Spirea, 5 to 1 Dormant, and 6 to 1 Cossack and Alruna.

St. Patrick led from Dormant, Spirea and Alruna At the bend Spirea makes an effort, but falls back Dormant swerving, Alruna came second and won by one and a half lengths; three-quarters next. Time—1min. 18 1-2 secs.

THE LILLIPUT NOVICE PLATE.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Majeed Jurji's Silver Stream 8st. 4lbs....Heeroo 1
Mr. Kadoo bin Saleh's Hishan 7st. 9lbs.....Native 2
Mr. Abdoola Wana's Tamim 7st. 9lbs. .....Kanoo 3
Mr. Goculdas's Orby 7st 6lbs .....Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Real Blood 8st. 4lbs; Hasty Jack 8st 4lbs; Hatiff 8st. 4lbs: Light 8st. 4lbs; carried 8st. 5lbs; Bom 8st. 4lbs; Special 8st. 4lbs; Murzook 8st. 1lbs; Godolphin 7st. 13lbs; Little John 7st. 12lbs; Raffles 7st. 12lbs; Selection 7st. 9lbs; Pootas 7st. 4lbs; Little Boy 7st. 6lbs; Nasaralla 7st. 11b Sir Askar 7st, 6lbs; Hobart 7st. 3lbs; and Little Officer 7st. 3lbs; carried 7st. 5lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Special, 3 to 1 Murzook, 6 to 1 Orby, Silver Stream, and Little John, and 8 to 1 Sir Askar.

Little John led, followed by Real Blood, Orby and Hishan, who were joined by Silver Stream, who, at the bend, running a good race, won by half a length; three-quarters next. Time—1 min 11 1-2 secs.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

THE Young Men's Christian Association and the Bombay Rovers met last evening on the Cooperage, to try issues in the forty-ninth fixture of the League. Showers during the day had rendered the ground heavy, but despite this, the Young Men played a fast game and the result of four to one in their favour, was a fair indication of the difference in the strength of the two elevens. Spectators could see that preparations are apace for the forthcoming Rovers Tournament with new stands and the western side of the ground closed with zinc sheets, but with the ample accommodation. There was only an ordinary crowd, the Gokula-Ashtami holiday having attracted many of the usual spectators to the Fifth Extra Meeting in Poona; the borders, as usual, were lined with a thick crowd of Natives and a Khaki contingent at the southern and eastern ends.

There cannot be two opinions that the Rovers were completely outplayed. The Young Men worked scientifically throughout, and but for the tendency of their forwards to mar excellent combination by crowding on occasions, their score would have stood much higher. On the Rovers' side with new men every match, concerted action cannot be expected, neither did they provide one. They had a poor player in goal, but their backs did some good saving work. The left-half, as usual did well, so too Mungaviu and Welsh, the two insides. Talking about the forwards, one cannot refrain mentioning the failure of the Rovers' centre-forward to score out of a penalty-goal shot. G. Brewin for the Y. M. C. A. put in many pretty runs. Dowling was tricky as ever. Jaeger and MacMullen, played their old selves and another batch of centre and left halves with so much skill and energy would take a lot of finding. The custodian, Philips, had little to do, the whole of the work being monopolized by Kelly, C. Templeton and MacMullen. A report on the individual players would not be complete without a mention of the referee and, Sergeants Watts, who kept a keen eye on the movements of the teams and never lost an opportunity of bringing defaulters to book, is to be congratulatd on his success.

The Y. M. C. A. kicked off, and after visits to both flags, Jaeger made a fine pass to H. Templeton and the latter scored within six minutes of the start A minute and a quarter later, out of a centre from his brother Tom, George Brewin scored No. 2. Up and down play followed, for about ten minutes. Then the Rovers were awarded a penalty-shot within the goal area, and Farrell sent the ball over the bar. The Y. M. were again in front of their adversaries' flags and after a number of wide shots, Jaeger by a stinging long one notched the third point. Bent upon opening their account, the Rovers crossed the line and after repeated repulses, about two minutes to time, Farrell sent the ball between the posts. At half time, the Rovers were in front of the Y. M. flags. Score:—

Y.M.C.A..... 3 Goals.
Rovers..... 1 Goal.

The play on crossing over, improved and was of a more even nature. The Young Men pressed from the restart and H. Templeton headed over the bar a centre from Rowbottom. Keeping on the same ground, a hot one from G. Brewin struck the right upright and glanced into the nets to score the fourth goal. The rest of this period was a series of attacks and counter-attacks, but it has to be said, that the Y. M. C. A. missed a lot of chances by too much of cramping together.

Score:—

Y. M. C. A..... 4 Goals.
Rovers..... 1 Goal.

TEAMS.

Y. M. C. A.

Goal—Philips.
Backs—Kelly, C. Templeton.
Half-backs—MacMullen, Jaeger, Humphreys.
Forwards—T. Brewin, H. Templeton, G. Brewin, Dowling, Rowbottom.

ROVERS.

Goal—Tahson.
Backs—Withers, Cuzen.
Half-backs—Osborne, Livesay, Petty.
Forwards—Poyntz, Mungavin, Farrell, Welsh, Brydon.

REFEREE—Sergeant Watts, R. A.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	A.	P.
Royal Scots "B"	14	14	0	0	39	2	28
Royal G. Artillery	13	8	4	1	29	13	17
Royal Scots "A"	11	7	2	2	21	8	16
Y. M. C. A.	12	5	6	1	15	24	11
Commercial Gymkhana	13	4	8	1	15	25	9
Bombay Gymkhana	11	2	5	4	11	15	8
Govt. Telegraph	12	2	7	3	13	29	7
Rovers F. C.	12	0	10	2	6	33	2

BOXING AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 16.

RAINY weather was the cause of the Royal Fusiliers having to postpone the boxing at their Tournament for two days, so that the second day's boxing did not take place until Saturday evening, and even then the rain did not cease until after 10 p.m. That did not prevent the programme from being carried out however.

Again there was a big audience present including Brigadier-General F. Campbell and Colonel R. D. Vizard. Colonel F. C. Grantham was the Referee, and the other ring officials were the same as on the first day.

The following are the results of the second day of the Tournament:—

BANTAM WEIGHTS.—Drr. Johnson, Manchester Regiment, 8st. 4lbs. beat Drr. Chillingsworth, 16th Battalion, R. F. A., 8st. 4lbs.

Pte. Bridges, Royal Fusiliers, 8st. 4lbs., beat Pte Jennings, Manchester Regiment, 8st. 4lb.

Lce.-Corpl Gallagher, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 8st. 4lbs., beat Pte. Kelley, Manchester, 9st. 4lbs.

Drr-Riddle, 16th Battery, R.F.A., 8st. 4lbs., beat Pte. Thomas, Cheshire Regiment, 8st. 4lbs.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.—Pte. Darkes, Manchester Regiment, 9st. beat Drr-Bond, 16th Battery, R.F.A., 9st.

Drr-Seaman, 41st Battery, R.F.A., 9st., beat Bombdr. Palmer, 16th Battery, R.F.A., 9st.

Drr McCoy, 1st Battery, R.F.A., beat Pte. Benson, Manchester Regiment, 8st. 13lbs.

Pte. Dibbs, Manchester Regiment, 9st. beat Gunner Arnold, 41st Battery, R.F.A., 8st 11lbs.

Pte. Biggs, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 8st. 12lbs., beat Pte. Healey, Leicester Regiment, 8st. 12lbs.

LIGHT-WEIGHTS.—Private Donegan, Manchester Regiment, 9st. 13lbs., beat Pte. Hughes, Royal-Fusiliers, 10st.

Pte. Symons, Royal Fusiliers, 10st., beat Drr. Ryder, 16th Battery, R.F.A., 10st.

Gunner Hicks, 1st Battery, R.F.A., 10st., beat Pte. Osborne, Royal Fusiliers.

Drr. Boxter, "G" Battery, R.H.A., 10st., beat Pte. Cooper, Manchester Regiment, 9st. 13lbs., (scratched on account of injury).

SIX-ROUND CONTEST.—Private Rounds, Manchester Regiment, Winner of the Lusknow Bell, beat Pte. Munday, 13th Hussars, Feather Weight Champion, after a stiff fight.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Athletic and Mounted Sports.

There will be Athletic Sports on Saturday, October 10th, and Saturday, October 17, and a Marathon Race on Wednesday, October 14th.

Entries, restricted to members of the Gymkhana, must be made on the Notice Board in the Club House.

Mounted Sports will be held on Thursday, October 22nd, Saturday, October 24th (Holiday) and Monday, October 26th (Holiday).

OWING to the ground being unfit for "jumping" the first event in to-day's programme will be "Tent Pegging," and instead of the Hurdle Race there will be Scurries if there are sufficient entries.

Weather permitting the Sports will be held as usual at 5-30.

THE LATEST CURE FOR THE BLUES.

ARE there not times in the experience of each one of us when we feel utterly melancholy without knowing why? Our health is good. There are still a few sovereigns in the purse. We have plenty of friends. No danger seems to impend. But all of life is overspread with gloom, as with a pall. We excuse ourselves by saying that we have an attack of the blues.

The blues, then, are a disease. We have long suspected it in a more or less indefinite way; now we know it. We know it because at last the specific germ that causes the malady has been isolated and identified. Its name is Bacillus proteus, and it dwells in the large intestine of the human body. Sometimes it is found elsewhere, but this is its particular home.

This abominable microbe, be it understood, is a poison-maker. And the effect of the peculiar poison it produces is to engender melancholy and disgust with life. The poison finds its way into the blood, is by this means carried to all parts of the body, and attacks the sympathetic nervous system. It is specifically a nervous depresser.

The Bacillus proteus is to be found at all times in the large intestine, or colon, as that portion of the human anatomy is otherwise called. Under ordinary circumstances it seems to do no particular harm. But let something go wrong—something, that is to say, which affects unfavourably the digestive apparatus—and it is liable to get mischievous.

Then, the first thing you know, you have the blues. The poison product of the disreputable microbe pervades your system, and for the time being life is hardly worthy living. Everything presents itself to your mind in an unwholesome aspect; your whole perspective is disarranged; you exhibit an irritability not at all characteristic of you in normal moments, and you cannot help feeling aware that your personal companionship is unenjoyable to your family and friends.

So long as an enemy is unrecognised it is difficult to fight him. Up to the present time we have had no means of defence against the Bacillus proteus, because we did not possess any acquaintance with him. Now that we know him, however, it is different.

The Bacillus proteus can easily be bred; and under such conditions poison can be tried upon it, and therein lies the secret of the cure for the blues. For breeding purposes a mixture of seaweed jelly is prepared, some beef tea being added to render the stub more appetising and nutritious. This is put into a glass tube, with a few of the microbes, and the mouth of the receptacle is closed with a cotton plug to prevent germs of other kinds from getting in. Under these circumstances the Bacillus proteus will rapidly multiply in numbers which run up into the billions.

Into a series of such tubes, each of them containing a thriving colony of the microbes, it is an easy matter to introduce different kinds of germ poison. It is merely a question of finding something that is hostile to the life of this particular germ. The most destructive agent in this case seems to be sour milk.

Sour milk contains lactic acid—it is lactic acid that makes milk sour—which is death to the Bacillus proteus. When fresh milk is exposed to air, certain bacteria, which are afloat everywhere in the atmosphere, get into the fluid, multiply at a great rate, and incidentally produce this lactic acid. Thus one kind of germ manufactures a poison which is highly destructive to another kind.

Now, what is the obvious deduction from this fact? Nothing more or less than that sour milk is the best possible cure for the blues. The statement is backed by the highest medical authority. Drunk freely, it may be counted upon to destroy by wholesale the microbes of melancholy. They cannot survive in its presence. Few kinds of bacteria, indeed, are able to live in an acid medium, and the Bacillus proteus is not one of the exceptions.

The Bacillus proteus gets its last name from the fact that it assumes a wonderful variety of forms. In this respect it is unequalled by any other known species of microbe. It might be likened, in fact, to a stage comedian who adopts in succession a great number of disguises. But in any shape it is a mischief-maker, and its objectionable activities are by no means restricted to the large intestine. It is always present in cases of gangrene as a promoter of localised death.

Special interest attaches to it at the present time because of the recent discovery by Professor Metchnikoff of the fact that this and several other species of bacteria occupying the human intestines are responsible for premature old age.

PROFESSIONALISM IN PRESENT-DAY CRICKET.

Cricket, with the help of the reporter and under the stress of gate-money, has become a theatrical display. We hear of cricketers suffering from stage-fright, fearing the influence of a "bad press," and making of an honoured game a mere excuse for discomfort. We see elevens of undergraduates, who in the recklessness of youth should face all hazards with equanimity, timidly forgetting that it is their business to make runs, and, like, actors, losing the general purpose of the game in a feverish anxiety for their own safety. What the worship of average inaugurates is finished by the love of money. We are not convinced that the triangular duel of England, Africa, and Australia is a good thing in itself. There can be no doubt that the financial difficulty, which stands in its way is inadequate and irrelevant. The worst is, that greed soon kills the goose that lays the golden eggs. And if cricket is to survive the prevailing professionalism, it must be born again in simplicity and humbleness, must thrive once more upon the village greens, and limit its ambition to contests between the counties and to annual struggles for supremacy of gentlemen against players.—From "Musings without Method," in "Blackwood's Magazine."

THE KING AND PEACE ADVOCATES.

The King and Queen gave official recognition to the seventeenth Universal Congress of Peace (now sitting in London) by consenting to receive an address from the Congress at Buckingham Palace on July 27. It was presented by a deputation of the delegates, who arrived at the Palace shortly before 12 o'clock. They were received by their Majesties in one of the State apartments in which the King is accustomed to hold his small audiences.

THE DELEGATES.

The English delegates in the deputation were:—Lord Courtney of Penwith, President of the Congress, and Lady Courtney; Mr. J. G. Alexander, Chairman of the Congress: Mr. P. T. Newman, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Mr. H.S. Perris, General Secretary; Sir John Brunner, M.P.; Sir William Mather; Sir W. B. Bowring; Mr. Barrow Cadbury; Mr. King, M.P.; Mr. Felix Moscheles, Chairman of the International Arbitration and Peace Association; Dr. W. Evans Darby, Secretary of the Peace Association; and Miss Ellen Robinson.

The foreign delegates were:—Baroness Bertha von Suttner, Nobel laureata, Austria; Signor Moneta, Nobel laureate, Italy; Senator La Fontaine, Belgium; Dr. Adolf Richter, Germany; Professor Stein, representing the Permanent Bureau at Berne; Dr. Anesaki, Japan; Dr. Polak, Poland, Chairman of the Polish Peace Society; Dr. Benjamin Trueblood, Secretary of the American Peace Society; M. F. Kemeny, Hungary; Baron E. de Neufville (representing the German branch of the Anglo-German Friendship Committee).

The members of the deputation were presented to their Majesties individually. The King shook hands with each, and exchanged a few words with some of the foreign delegates, including Baroness von Suttner and Signor Moneta.

Lord Courtney presented the address to His Majesty, and gave a summary of it in a short speech.

THE PEACEMAKER.

The address, which was signed by Lord Courtney, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Newman, Mr. H. S. Perris, and Dr. Ludwig Stein, contained an expression of thanks to their Majesties for consenting to receive it and of profound gratitude to the King, who, it was said, had well earned the proud title of "The Peacemaker." The Congress, it was pointed out was being attended by representatives of 280 societies from 23 countries. It was the seventeenth of a series of International Peace Congresses held in various lands since 1889, the forerunners of which were an earlier series of Peace Congresses commencing in London as far back as 1843. "One common object," the address proceeded, "brings us together; the redemption of the world from the curse of international enmity and war, the promotion of legality and upright dealing between nations, and the desire to combine the peoples of the world together in bonds of confraternity and mutual aid. We rejoice at the many signs of the acceptance of these principles in our day and at the successive efforts of the enlightened statesmen of the twentieth century to give effect to the high ideals which are the common attributes of universal religion. We cordially re-echo, Sir, your Majesty's recent words that 'it is in times of peace that the happiness, prosperity, and progress of your people can best be increased in the standard of religion, and morality can be raised'; and we desire to acknowledge with gratitude your Majesty's constant effort to give effect to these ideals and to cement the peace of the world."

THE KING'S REPLY.

The King made the following reply:—"There is nothing from which I derive more sincere gratification than the knowledge that my efforts in the cause of international peace and goodwill have not been without fruit, and the consciousness of the generous appreciation which they have received, both from my own people and from those of other countries."

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATCHELOR, The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE HEATON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

For Judgment.

1495 In re Land Acq. Act I of 1894 J C G Bowen, the Government of Bombay vs Merwanji Muncherji Cama and another, Ardeser H D and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

426-07 Mansukhlal, J and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

427-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MACLEOD).

Summary suit for hearing in Chambers.

599-08 Matubhoy J and M Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed and Son the firm vs Mahomed Ali Amir Saheb.

For Concent Decree.

405-08 Ardeser H D and Co Abdul Russool abas Bachhoo Salley Mahomed Jaffer vs Haji Lalji Hermani Tyabji and Co.

123-08 Ardeser H D and Co Bai Mannibai widow vs Vathul Vishram Kajrodde.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

406-07. Mulla and M. Maneseh Jacob Manesseh vs Shapurji Hormusji Harver Jehangir G and B

887-07. Bicknell M and R. Ramdas Damoder vs Motilal Keshavdas.

665-05. Wadia G and Co. Bai Monghibai widow vs Morarji Prilloo. Little and Co.

12-06. Tyabji D and Co. Ladoobai widow vs Mathoorabai widow Jehangir and S.

474-07 Crawford B. and Co. The B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. R. D. Sethna and others Bicknell M. and R.

762-06 Dikshit D. and S. Arjoon Raghoonath vs. Rajaram Appaji. In person.

678-06 Bhaishunker K. and G. Bai Ruttonbai widow vs Bai Peerbai widow Daphtary F. and D.

182-04 Jehangir G. and B. Sewdas Velji and another vs. Chaghai widow and another Ardesir H. D. and Co.

421-15-171-07 Limbs and Co., Sulleman Cassum Haji Mitha vs. Sulleman Hoosein Mitha Kanga and P.

599-07 Mehta and S. Chimabai vs. Damaji Moriba Patel.

271-13-221-07 C. P. D'Cunha Haji Asirulu Saheb vs. Haji Ibrahim Tyab Saheb Raghavaya B. and M.

622-07 Mirza M and M Haji Hassam Sultan vs Ali Husein Jariwalla Hirslal and Co.

542-06 Shamrao and H Chandra Bhagabai widow vs Gopikabai widow and others Bicknell M and R.

644-07 Bhaishanker K and G Pharbhudas Gangadas vs Madhowji Dayal Jehangir and S.

(Before The Hon. Mr. Justice KNIGHT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

893-07 Jehangir M. and S. Laxman Meghaj Patell and another. vs. Ramchandra Maryaji and others. Smetham B. and Co

916-07 Mansuklal J. and H. Lakhmidas Vasanji vs. Bai Vijkere alias Vijli and Dapthary F. and D.

199-07. In person Bai Jamnabai widow vs Joshi Shamji Morarji Tyabji D and Co.

763-06. Wadia G and Co. Bai Moti widow vs Loomba Gomaji and others Payne and Co.

783-05. T A Ghandy Damoderdas Vandravandas vs Hatim Gulam Hoosein Wadia G and Co

569-07. Mulji and K. Awabai vs Rustomji Pestonji Ghoregamawala P P Pavri.

819-07 Little and Co Moreshwar Narayan vs Vinayak Madhowrao and another Dikshit D and S.

331-07. Mulla M Bernardo de Costa and another vs Viscount de Wrem and others.

927-07. Mulji K Nowroji Edulji Bhagal vs Rustomji Maneckji Meherjee and others, Kanga and P.

928-07 Captain and V Khisraj Pharia vs Bhimji Mansey Matubhoy J and M.

929-07 Captain and V Ismail Abdoola vs The Hon The Advocate-General of Bombay, Thakurdas and Co

985-07 Craigie L and O, The Bank of India Ltd vs Jivanchand Lallubhai and Co, The firm Tyabji D and Co

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* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1908.

RACIAL HOSTILITY: SHALL IT CONTINUE?

"Most base is he who, 'neath the shade Of freedom's ensign plies corruption's trade." The calm after the storm is a good time for heart-searching and, with recent events fresh in our minds, it may not be amiss to enquire into a matter which the last few weeks have brought into painful prominence. We refer to the fact that there is undoubtedly in this country at this moment a great deal more active racial hostility—pure and simple—gnawing away at the heart of things than the best of us of both sides like to allow. That this should be so is a deplorable misfortune, wholly unnecessary and fruitful of far-reaching evil. It is not enough to search for excuses for it, or to say it is inevitable and quote Kipling that "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet." Grave racial animosity, without doubt, exists, and how to a very large extent it has arisen is by no means so obscure as the fruitless speculations of critics would imply. It is the simple, natural outcome of just such causes as could have produced nothing else. But it is not inevitable—nor is it the exclusive fault of Europeans any more than it is the exclusive fault of Indians. From the time of Akbar it has been the custom to speak of a gulf as holding the two races apart. And this has been so frequently affirmed that now half the world honestly believes not only that the gulf exists but that it is impassable. We have always felt the fallacy of this, and that if people instead of talking about a gulf would merely step forward, they would find that, as a barrier to human friendship with all its consolations and interests, the gulf is very often non-existent. We know individuals who have taken the step and with the pleasantest consequences, and we are convinced that both communities lose enormously by accepting the erroneous supposition that closer association is beset with insuperable difficulties. Divergence of manners and customs there is and must always in some direction in a great measure militate against intimacy. It is easy to find extreme cases, where the rigid orthodoxy of certain classes proscribe social intercourse outside their own circles, which do really lend weight to the suggestion that "never the twain can meet." But even here the barrier is not absolute. The Hindoo is slowly growing less exclusive, and time, which has shewn that his caste system is not so inviolably sanctified by ancient authority as has been generally supposed, may be relied on for further modifications.

In searching for the cause of the deplorable estrangement which has taken place and which is bearing such bitter fruit, we assign the trouble primarily and principally to the unfortunate blunder underlying what is known as Government's "Safety-Valve Policy." For nearly three generations Government, in a spirit of highly mistaken toleration—generally, but quite erroneously, regarded as timidity—have allowed the Native Press to write pretty well what it chose, and when taken to task, as journalists often were—for such an obviously doubtful policy considering how an irresponsible section of that press took advantage of it—invariably defended themselves with the excuse that it could do no harm. Such writing was mere evanescent steam for which the press provided an excellent safety-valve. But Government overlooked the wide circulation of many native papers and forgot, or, what was very likely, were unaware of the inevitable result of reiterated suggestion, more particularly on elementary and ill-educated minds. The power of suggestion does not disappear as does that of steam when it leaves its safety-valve: but moves and lives and grows; extending, embracing and transforming steadily and, unless counteracted, irresistibly. And now we see the finished product, and all the world is asking, where it has come from and who are its parents. Not a child to be proud of, but a veritable Frankenstein's monster. Still, only what was to be expected. For years the so-called safety-valves all over the land have been pouring out untruths and calumny: creating, fostering and stimulating a hatred of Government and a spurious, but in the breasts of some, an honest, patriotism, which can bring nothing but suffering and disorder to India, while carrying those, who are so blind as to cherish it, into dangers they can hardly realise. For years this monstrous propaganda—engineered by that scourge of humanity, the professional agitator, and based on no foundation of honest grievances—has proceeded with persistent force, suggesting to a well-governed, friendly, happy and contented people that they are being ground down and exploited; that they are oppressed by extortionate taxes; are groaning under a grievous and degrading subservience; that they can expect no true sympathy from the alien Britisher, "whose mendacity is only equalled by his rapacity and who is here only to fill his pockets; that all those marks of a heartless and corrupt Government have reduced them to virtual slavery, and that they are indeed a miserable, down-trodden, unhappy and righteously discontented people." This horrible travesty—thanks to the damning iteration with which it has been poured out—has slowly permeated the land until it is now believed, and the minds of a section of the people have become definitely warped and corrupted. No doubt the lesson has often fallen on ears only too willing to listen, but little drops of water will in time wear away mountains, and when we consider that these fatal falsehoods have been allowed to go on for years without any attempt at employing an organised antidote, we need no longer wonder that so many once contented and friendly people have now become honestly convinced that somehow or other they are being scandalously used by "the unsympathetic and unscrupulous Britisher."

It was an inspiration which made the Prince of Wales at the Mansion House luncheon, after his Indian tour, to declare that India needed more sympathy. That is without doubt what she does need and it is what the better part of the English in this land would most willingly show more eagerly if they were given greater opportunity. Unfortunately sympathy makes little headway when it goes out towards those who have been insidiously educated to regard it as hypocrisy. What we find to-day is that Indians generally—there are many exceptions—can believe almost anything but what we regard as the fundamental essential, namely that they may expect from Britishers honest and sincere sympathy and regard. And yet there is nothing more true than that they may and that the secret of slaying the monster—begotten of unfounded ill-will and mistaken tolerance—is to try and believe this, and put it to practical test and to tell it to their children. They will not on the whole be disappointed with the result—although as the Gujeratis say, "All fingers of the hand are not of the same length"—and they will doubtless find a good many on the European side—official and non-official—who unfortunately may shew a want of right feeling, good taste and good manners. But they must nevertheless try to realise that such individuals are fully as repugnant to the average Britisher as to themselves. An instant transformation must not be expected, but the whole trouble can be set right in time, if, on the one hand, the native press would unitedly preach peace and goodwill and stick to the honest criticism of genuine grievances; while on the other hand individuals on both sides of the so-called gulf would, with a little mutual respect for each other's natural prejudices, abandon suspicion and try the experiment of moving towards terms of closer intimacy. That this last can be done and with the happiest results we know. We also know that where it is done India to the Britiser ceases in great part to be the land of exile and regrets. No country has use for the half-hearted. "He that is not for us is against us," and those who sit on the fence watching to which side the cat will jump—"willing to wound but yet afraid to strike"—must be forced to realise that their duty carries them far beyond silence. Unless they range themselves indubitably before their households and the world on the side of friendship and truth and law and order, they can expect nothing else but to be ranked with the now blood-stained enemies of their country. Those who have been taught to hate cannot be brought to love in a day or an hour. But with the outflow of misrepresentation checked, now is the time for the right-minded section of the Native Press to lead the way in systematically and patiently laying before the masses, with the same organised care and effort that the other section employed in corrupting, the true story of British Rule. It is not a story of perfection. It has many flaws. There are incidents which arouse regret and even shame. But taken as a whole it is a good story and tells of a purity and benevolence of intention for which it would be indeed difficult to find a parallel. The evil has arisen through the press, and through the press alone can it be removed. Let those who make the attempt remember they will deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to their country than the whole race of politicians put together.

CAMPHOR. THE past year has seen some remarkable changes in the world's camphor trade and it would seem as if there is little likelihood of Japan ever again enjoying the benefits of the, practically, worldwide monopoly which the Formosa product obtained. China at one time exercised a similar monopoly for a hundred and fifty years and conducted it under the strictest laws. It fell into desuetude, however, and was not revived until Formosa passed into Japanese hands. Then suddenly the price was raised from fifty to four hundred shillings a hundredweight. As was only to be expected, there were many anxious to share in so large a profit, and Ceylon immediately made the experiment of growing camphor on a considerable scale, without, it must be confessed, much success. The Japanese monopoly came into force in 1899, and in the following year a company in New Jersey took out a patent for a process of making synthetic camphor from turpentine. Many other companies were started with the same idea, but somehow synthetic camphor did not prove popular at first. Last year, however, the Japanese feeling that they were still secure, in that the product of the chemists had not affected the market rate, put up the price still further. Immediately the factories and the Chinese who had resumed the manufacture of natural camphor flooded the markets at a low rate. The Japanese at once replied by reducing their price to that of the factory article only to be met with another cut in the rate. A war on these lines was continued with greater benefit to the consumer than the manufacturer, and as the supply of synthetic camphor depends on the amount of turpentine available, it thus becomes a fight between the State monopoly and the amount of turpentine available. The greater the surplus supply of the latter therefore the more cheaply can camphor be manufactured, and since camphor enters into the manufacture of many other articles a guarantee of cheapness is desired by many.

TIKKA GHARRY FARES. GHARRY hires in Bombay are quite as high as they need be, in the opinion of most people, but a notification in another column shows that the Commissioner of Police, with the sanction of Government, proposes to raise them. The Commissioner says the victorias now plying for hire are better, the cost of construction is heavier than it was, the price of horses has increased by quite twenty per cent. and grain and fodder can no longer be obtained at former rates. Hence the owners complain that the fares are not remunerative, and the Commissioner sympathising with them, proposes that the fare per mile shall be six annas instead of four and the rate per hour within the Fort twelve annas instead of eight. Furthermore, an additional charge of four annas shall be made for uphill journeys. Four annas as a minimum fare is ample in all conscience, but the Commissioner thinks not. Not many years ago when the return fare was but half the outward fare the charge from, say, the Bombay Club to the Ladies' Gymkhana and back was Rs. 1-8. Under the new scale it will be Rs. 3 plus 4 annas for the hill and two annas for each half hour's stoppage. From this single item an idea may be gathered of the increase which is proposed, and concerning which objections may be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, on or before September 30.

WE are informed that the Central Provinces and Berar Exhibition will be open on the afternoon of November 12th. Advertisements giving full details of the opening ceremony, will shortly appear in the public press.

H. E. THE Commander-in-Chief may make a tour from Simla in the latter part of next month.

AS now arranged the trial of Karim Khan in the Jutogh murder case, begins at Simla on the 22nd instant.

A REPORT from Leh describes snow as falling on the surrounding hills. This is usually a sign of the approach of autumn.

HEAVY floods are reported in the Chitral district, where the roads and bridges have been washed away and much damage done.

MOULVI Inayat Ullah, formerly President of the Council of Kalsia State, has been appointed, temporarily, to administer that State, in consequence of the recent death of the Chief.

AT a meeting of the citizens of Lucknow held yesterday, resolutions were passed condemning the methods of violence adopted in certain parts of India, which, it was considered, were highly prejudicial to the best interests of the country, noting with satisfaction that Oudh is free from any seditious or anarchical agitation, and offering the assurance that the people entertained no idea of giving countenance to agitators. It was resolved to submit copies of the resolution to the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE Indus has not made any further encroachment upon Dera Ghazi Khan, since last report, and the only additional particular to record is the washing away of the tomb of Hosain Shah, who is regarded, by the Mohammedan inhabitants as their patron saint.

SIR GEORGE ROOS KEPPEL, Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, leaves Nathiagali, on the 1st September, on tour, in the Hazara District and Malakand Agency, arriving at Peshawar about the 10th idem.

THE Danish Commission, which was appointed to consider the question of defence, recommends, says an Exchange telegram, extended general military service, the construction of large fortifications seawards, off Copenhagen, and the erection of several small forts in the islets.

MR. BIRRELL had staked his political career upon the Irish University Bill, the "Chronicle" declares. Had it failed to pass, he would have quitted the Parliamentary arena, though not in chagrin or despair. Like many a bookish man, he has longings for the calm repose of a literary life, and he would have found a solace in his books for his disappointments in legislation.

A BILL is to be introduced into the United States Congress making for Government regulation of laundries. It is held that due care is not taken to preserve articles of clothing sent to the wash, and that the public lose millions a year by reason of having their shirts and underclothing "frazzled" and maltreated.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

GERMANY AND THE YOUNG-TURKISH MOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JULY, 31.

With astonishing velocity and at the same time with cool-headed precision the drama of the Turkish Revolution has been acted. The management of all necessary scenes evidently was in the hands of strong, well disciplined, energetic men. There were practically no outrages or riotous outbursts observable, while everywhere the wages of national enthusiasm run so high. Nobody in the whole world would have believed in the possibility of Turkey ever becoming the scene of such a spectacle. The Osmanic nation was not credited with so much vitality discipline or enthusiasm. It is clear that the general estimate about the vital strength of that Organism called European Turkey has suddenly undergone a great change.

The course of events certainly does not mean a collapse but a material strengthening and mental rejuvenation of Turkey. It is for this reason that the recent change in Turkey is so much good news for German politicians. For many reasons, especially in the interest of commercial expansion, the Berlin Foreign Office has always wished for a strong organisation of the Ottoman Empire and, as is well-known, has given every possible support to Turkish acts of self-assertion. The fable of the "sick man" in the East who might die any moment, was never received as a political dogma by the German public; on the contrary a vast amount of staying power was predicted to Turkey, if only the path of modern progress and enlightened reform would be choosen by the leading Mohammedans. Accordingly all through the vicissitudes of the Macedonian question the policy of the German Empire always declared that the one sided solution in favour, and according to the wishes, of the Bulgarian part of the population was unfair; an attempt at a final settlement ought, according to German views, to take into consideration that Turkey was in possession of the best title and that 1 1-2 millions of Mohammedans, i.e. two fifths of the population of Macedonia, had a just claim of legitimate existence, especially as they morally stood on a higher level than the other nationalities domiciled in that Turkish province. Moreover, Germany had a very large interest in Turkish railroads, and was proud of the civilizing influence of these achievements of engineering. This whole policy would have been senseless if the Germans had not honestly believed in the vitality of the Turkish state. It is, therefore, easily understood that the German Press accompanied every step of the movement that was interpreted as the recuperation of the Turkish nation with such sympathetic comments.

Now there are some people who contend that the recent change in Turkey must prove unfavourable for Germany in as far as the Sultan and his immediate-surrounding, who had become the fast friends of Germany, might loose their power by the popular element now coming to the foreground. This view is, however, easily refuted. In the first place it would be very narrow-minded to consider the Turko-German friendship, based on the two eyes of the reigning Sultan, or on the whims of the Camarilla in his Palace. That bond of trust is formed by the actual constellation of affairs, as every Turkish statesman must perceive, that Germany's interest goes parrallel with that of Turkey, and that therefore German statesmen are bound to wish for a strong and healthy development of Turkey. The Camarilla was rather hostile to the influence of German policy with the Sultan, since Fehim Pasha, the most unscrupulous leader of these vampires, was overthrown by some steps of the German Ambassador Baron Marschall, who enlightened the Sultan about the dealings of his favourite. This bold step on the part of the German Ambassador was at the time declared a political mistake as it could not fail to set the antipathy of the Camarilla aflame against Germany. However, by the overthrow of Fehim Pasha Germany earned the gratitude of the Turkish nation that is worth much more than the confidence of a vile Camarilla. Thus we arrive, in opposition to some recent press comments, to the conclusion that the change in Turkey, far from being obnoxious to German interests, is rather favourable for the position of Germany in Constantinople.

ABOUT THE LATEST AUTOMOBILE RACES.

Since 1905 gradually a change has set in for the endeavours to spur the Automobile Industry by frequent competitive races. It is due in the first place to the German patrons of the Sport, that instead of rewarding only the fastest racer, a policy was adopted that was likely to bring us an Autobile type equally recommendable for quickness, reliability and economy. The so-called "Reliability Races" were introduced in Germany for this purpose, and even the conditions of the Gordon-Bennett Prize were changed into the more complicated ones of the Prince Henry Competition. In France where the builders still believed in their old superiority as regards the fastest waggons, this new policy was opposed, and declared as a confession of weakness in this particular line on the part of the German establishments. We need hardly say that this view has proved quite untenable. Firstly the Grand Prix of Dieppe was this year so entirely taken possession of by the German competitors that the French were obliged to recognize the superiority of Germany in their favourite industry. At the same time the new encouragements of other distinctions did not prevent a further advance as regards the construction of fast Automobiles; for among the six best records of the Dieppe Competition none fell below an average of 100 Kilometres, while at the Gordon-Bennett Races the maximum figured between 85 and 90 Kilometres per hour. In the gigantic competition from New York to Paris the German Protos-waggon was again the first to arrive; but the more important lesson for French Manufacturers lies in the fact that the American Thomas-Automobile and the small German Protos-waggon had by their durability such an advantage over their French competitors that most of the latter gave it up entirely to cross even the United States.

The great success of the German Automobile Industry in all its branches is due to the perseverance and systematic consistency with which the perfection of the Motor was aimed at, not only as regards velocity but just as well for durability, light weight, smooth motion and parsimonious use of Benzine. As highly creditable landmarks of the development of German Motor Construction during the last twelve years, we need only compare the motors built for the Zeppelin Airship No. 1 with those of the present No. IV. The weight is in both cases identical viz. 300 kg per Motor; but while the Count had to be satisfied with eleven H. P. in 1896, he has come 100 HP at his disposal. With those improvements of the motor by the incessant efforts of the German Mechanical Engineers another great hope has been within sight, viz., the construction of a reliable but cheap Automobile as a conveyancing means for the multitude and as the van of our ordinary street traffic. As an inducement to make efforts in this direction many "Reliability" Contests have been arranged for smaller vehicles in Germany. The Kaiser Prize Competition for Automobiles running under very peculiar conditions from Vienna to Berlin serves also for this purpose, as it lays even a penalty on exceding a certain speed. It goes without saying that the subventions offered by the military authorities for keeping automobiles suitable for the purpose of mobilisation in case of war will be granted to the most reliable, not to the fastest, vehicles. We notice also that in the Grand Prix de Dieppe competition the "Regularity Prize" went to a German Firm, whose three Automobiles reached the winning post without the slightest disarrangement of their machinery.

THE NEW NILE DAM AND THE OLD TEMPLES OF PHILAE.

A most vehement attack against the alleged Vandalism of the British Engineers, who have planned a large water reservoir in Upper Egypt, appeared in the "Corriere della Sera" at Milan and made its round in the Italian Press. These enthusiastic lovers of ancient art went so far as to compare the wonderful achievements of Civil Engineering in the valley of the Nile with a ruthless act of blowing up the whole site of resuscitated Pompei by means of large quantities of Dynamite. It is satisfactory that so great an authority as Professor Schweinfurth has at once opposed these baseless attacks by a lucid exposition of the real state of things. He has made it clear that the venerable relics of Antiquity will not be lost to the world of culture even after the completion of the water blocks now contemplated. It is true that some of the Monuments that are now rarely touched by the inundations will in future be submerged every autumn and winter. But good care has been taken that they will be well preserved nevertheless. The danger exists only for monuments situated further up than Assuan; but they will be protected by special structures, about which M. Maspero will give explanation in his paper to be read before the International Congress for Historical Sciences in Berlin, and for which not less than 50,000 Lstr. will be expended by the Government of Egypt. The only difference of importance between the new state of things and the much praised caretaking of the past refers to the temples on the island of Philae. In autumn and winter they are now imbedded in water up to their very roofs while formerly only their base was submerged. But their whole foundation has been so much strengthened that there is now less danger of their falling to ruins than ever before. The only drawback discovered is, that the movement of the water on the surface gradually may wash away the paint of the inscriptions that contain an account of ancient Egyptian History and have not yet been fully deciphered. Here the German Government has, however, come to the rescue. A large Commission of Egyptologists is to be sent out in the summer of two consecutive years when the water is lowest. They will firstly take large photographs of every bit of inscription: then the whole text will be copied by hand, and thirdly plaster-casts will be taken. Despite the trying heat of summer on that island a sufficient number of Egyptologists under the guidance of Professor Heinrich Schaefer have volunteered to join the expeditions, so that within two working periods the whole will be completed. Therewith every guarantee is given that antiquarian research will lose nothing by these admirable engineering works that are sure to add upwards of 14 million acres to the fields tilled all the year round in the valley of the Nile.

L. ASCH.

BANDRA BEGGARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Chimbai," this morning, deserves the thanks of all Bandra, but I am afraid the police can do little. Bandra has been plagued with beggars for years, and is likely to be pestered with them for more years. Do not our Municipality provide them with a nice rest-house near the station, and consequently the busiest roadside in the town, where they are able to stop week after week and make themselves comfortable and prevent genuine travellers shewing their noses inside! Bandra people are themselves to blame, first by allowing the beggars' dharamsala to exist, and secondly by encouraging the beggars.

An old proverb says, "If there were no givers there would be no beggars." Let the various communities impress this upon their members and the nuisance would gradually abate. It is not charity to give a pice to the lazy loafers masquerading as Fakirs, Sadoos, etc.; it is sinful, and an encouragement to sloth and filthiness. Charity has numerous legitimate outlets. If one wishes to give, and everyone, I am sure, likes to help the helpless, there is the Blind Institution at Byculla, and a score of really charitable institutions where a man can place a few rupees with a certainty that it will do good, not harm. One sees daily little children being educated to beg, their mothers and fathers loafing about and these poor mites worrying passers by for "one pice, Saheb." In time they will be beggars, and beget beggars, and so it will go on. I consider the man who refuses to give, does much more good than he who answers their pleading. The remedy lies with ourselves: Don't give.—Yours, &c.,

DOUBLEYUR.

GREAT COLLIERY DISASTER.

SEVENTY-SIX MINERS ENTOMBED.

Terrible Effect of an Explosion.

HEART-RENDING SCENES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

An explosion has occurred in the Maypole Colliery, near Wigan, by which seventy-six miners have been entombed.

Rescue parties have gone down, but are hindered by gas.

Little hope of rescue is entertained.

Three dead men, one of whom had his clothing blown away, have been found.

Heart-rending scenes are being witnessed among the wives and families of the imprisoned men at the pit's mouth.

LATER.

Twenty bodies have been recovered from the Maypole Colliery.

Upwards of eighty miners are hopelessly entombed.

VENEZUELA.

The Dutch Blockade.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

The United States Government has expressed its sympathy with Holland regarding Venezuela, and will not oppose a Dutch blockade or other maritime measures, provided no military occupation takes place.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

Compromise Probable.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that Mr. Ghandi's son has been sentenced to a month's hard labour for refusing to comply with the Magistrate's order to leave the Colony.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Johannesburg states that Mr. Gandhi met the Government and Opposition leaders yesterday.

It is believed that a compromise was reached by which the Registration Act will not be repealed, but will not be enforced.

NEGROES' TRIUMPH.

Remarkable Riot Sequel.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

An extraordinary sequel to the Springfield race war is that the Negro, who was accused of assaulting a white woman, who identified him as her molester, has conclusively proved his innocence.

It was this allegation that started the uproar. The Police have now released the Negro.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TRIP.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

A telegram from Washington says that seven thousand applications have been received, at the White House, from hunters, cooks and guides to accompany President Roosevelt on his African trip.

"CAPTAIN" KOEPENICK.

Accorded Universal Attention.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The famous so-called Captain Koepenick, who has been released owing to ill-health, is the object of universal attentions.

He has been the recipient of subscriptions amounting already to £2,000.

SERVIA AND AUSTRIA.

Commercial Treaty Passed.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

A telegram from Belgrade states that the Skupshtina has finally passed the Commercial Treaty with Austria. It is expected that the customs feud which has been going on for three years will now be at an end.

THE NILE.

Rise above the Average.

The rise of the Nile is well above the average.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

Admission of Women.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

Henceforward German women will be admitted to German Universities on the same footing as men.

CRICKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

Surrey has beaten Kent at the Oval by an innings and 318 runs.

BRIGADIER-General Tulloch, D. A. G., Southern Circle, is to be posted temporarily to the Jhansi Brigade.

REFORMS IN TURKEY.

The Power of Freemasonry.

THE OTTOMAN LOAN.

GERMAN OFFER DECLINED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

A curious feature of the bloodless revolution in Turkey, which is coming to light, is the important part played by Freemasons.

The Porte is negotiating a loan with the Ottoman Bank Tobacco Regie.

An offer of the German Orient Bank to accommodate the Government was declined.

TUBERCULOSIS RESEARCH.

The Kaiser's Generosity.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The Kaiser has granted the Koch Institute £5,000 to combat tuberculosis.

TRAIN WRECKINGS.

Attempt at Hotar Station.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 19.

The "Statesman" says that the Government Railway Police of the Eastern Bengal State Railway are engaged in investigating an alleged attempt to wreck a passenger train near Hotar Station, about 25 miles from Sealdah, on the Diamond Harbour line.

It appears that on the night of the 13th instant, while No. 117 up passenger train was passing the distant signal of the station, the driver experienced a sudden shock, which was followed by the smashing of some heavy bars on the line. He immediately slackened speed, but without ascertaining what had really happened, drove on at a reduced speed.

On arrival at the station he reported the occurrence to the station-master, who immediately sent some of the staff to the spot. It was then found that two large D. O. iron chairs had been placed on the up line, and that they had been completely smashed by the collision, which, from the appearance of the broken chairs, appeared to have been severe. The engine's guard-irons were completely smashed.

Search was at once made, but to no purpose. It is clear from the position in which the heavy chairs had been placed on the rails, that they were carried to the spot by some persons who were well acquainted with line working.

The Midnapur Case.

At the Hight Court to-day, Justices Holmwood and Ryves were engaged in hearing the appeal preferred by Nepal and five others who were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Midnapore under Section 126 of the Railways Act for attempting to wreck the Lieutenant-Governor's train, and sentenced to imprisonment ranging from five to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

Judgment has been reserved.

DEATH OF A MOULVI.

Traveller and Scholar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 19.

Moulvie Mahomed Khair-ud-din died at his residence, Middle Road, Entally, on Monday, the 17th instant, after an illness lasting about 25 days.

The Moulvie was born in the Punjab about 90 years ago, and was educated in Delhi. He travelled much in Egypt, Arabia, Turkey, Persia, Syria and through the length and breadth of India. Sultan Abdul Majid, the father of the present Sultan, of Turkey, presented him with the much-coveted Order of "Musjudia."

The deceased Moulvie was a great scholar in Arabic and an authority on Mahomedan law and religion, and was also known as one of the greatest Mahomedan preachers of the day.

The deceased was buried on Tuesday evening last at the Manicktola burial ground, when a gathering of about 5,000 Mahomedans attended his funeral. He leaves one son.

MADRAS HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Its Reorganisation Approved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 19.

The Government of Madras have appoved the proposals of the Madras Corporation for the organisation of separate conservancy and sanitary branches of the Health Department and have sanctioned the proposition statement submitted by the President embodying those proposals.

N. W. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 19.

The line on the North-Western Railway between Shorkot Road and Darkhana, also between Maduki and Rustam Sargana, on the Khanewal-Lyallpur section, has been opened for daylight running.

The up line between Jhimpir and Latifchang was blocked yesterday at mile 51 by floods.

MR. L. DUNNE, I. C. S., died of enteric at Gurgaon on Tuesday.

INDIAN ANARCHISTS.

The Manicktola Case.

ACCUSED COMMITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 19.

All the accused in the Manicktola gang conspiracy case, except Birendro Kumar Ghosh, have been committed by Mr. Birley, Magistrate of Alipore, to-day, for trial at the Sessions on charges of waging war against the King, etc.

Shortly after the Magistrate took his seat, the Court, addressing the first accused, Birendro Kumar Ghosh, said he would commit him for abetment of murder in connection with the Mozufferpore crime under Sections 302 and 14 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Court (to Birendro): If you claim to be a European British subject, then you shall have to take your trial at the High Court Sessions, otherwise at the Alipore Sessions Court.

Birendro said he did not claim to be tried as a European British born subject.

The Court then read out the order committing all the accused, excepting Birendro Kumar Ghosh, for trial under Sections 121, 121A, and 123 of the Indian Penal Code, at the next Alipore Sessions.

The Magistrate next asked the accused who their witnesses were for the Sessions trial, to which all accused answered, "Not now."

The Court then read out the section of the Criminal Procedure Code bearing on the subject, and told the accused that it was imperative that they should cite their witnesses at once. However, he allowed them time till to-morrow (Thursday).

SEDITIOUS PREACHING.

Trial at Karur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 19.

Another sedition case is being tried at Coimbatore before the Sessions Judge, Mr. R.D. Bradfoot, I.C.S., with Tiruvengadasawmy Naidu and Subramanya Sastri as assessors, both English educated gentlemen.

The accused, S. Krishnasawmy Sarma, is arraigned on a charge of preaching sedition at Karur in March last.

In opening the case for the prosecution Mr. A. S. Balakhrishna Iyer, Public Prosecutor, said the accused was alleged to be a preacher, delivering lectures on Swadeshi and kindred subjects. He visited various places in March last. He camped at Karur for a week, delivering several lectures there. Two lectures, those on 16th and 17th March, had been singled out for prosecution, because they were considered by Government to contain expressions that were objectionable. Two policemen took down notes of the lectures on those days, which would be placed before the Court and the assessors. The effect of those speeches was likely to induce sepoys and natives to attack Englishmen. During the speech of the 17th, when the accused was giving utterance to one of the objectionable passages included in the charge, referring to sepoys shooting Englishmen, Krishnasawmy Iyer, a contractor of Karur, interrupted the lecturer and asked him to stop as the lecture was clearly political. Accused declined to do so and said he was prepared to go to jail.

The case is proceeding.

TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 19.

The trial of the first batch of accused in the Tinnevelly riot case concluded this morning, the assessors finding accused Gurunatha Iyer, Loganatha Iyer, Sankaranarayana Pillay, Amin Kanagasabapaty Pillay and Ramalingam Pillay not guilty.

The Sessions Judge will deliver judgment after the trial of the second batch of accused, about the 20th instant.

THE UNITED PLANTERS.

Policy of Mutual Preference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 19.

To-day the planters' meeting resolved to inform the Hon. Mr. Webb of Karachi that it would recommend the adoption, by the District Planters' Association, of the proposal favouring the policy of mutual preference for British products throughout the Empire.

In face of the refusal of Ceylon to remove the import duty on tea, it was resolved respectfully to ask the Government to place an equal tax, namely, fourpence per pound on Ceylon tea imported into India.

The other business was chiefly of local interest.

The meeting adjourned at 1-30 p. m. and resumes at 11 to-morrow, and is likely to close early in the day.

MADRAS REVENUE.

2,00,000 under Actuals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 19.

Madras Revenue returns during July are just under 60 lakhs of rupees, compared with 62 lakhs this month last year. The deficiency occurs chiefly under the headings land revenue, excise, and customs. Returns from salt last month exceed those for July 1907 by 3 lakhs, while those from forest are in excess by one lakh.

BOMBAY TIKKA GHARRIES.

Proposed Enhanced Fares.

With reference to the proposed revision of the Table of Fares and Subsidiary Rules issued under the provisions of Act VI of 1863, as amended by Bombay Act V of 1887 (Public Conveyances Act), in respect of public conveyances plying for hire in the City of Bombay, the following correspondence is published:—

20th May, 1908.

From H. G. Gell, Esquire, M.V.O., Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

To the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

I have the honour to report for the information of Government that the present scale of fares for public conveyances plying for hire in the City of Bombay was fixed so far back as 1900. Since then a considerable change has taken place both in the character of the conveyances and the cost of maintaining them, as will be seen from the following remarks.

2. The old types of Victorias, now practically extinct, were not only too heavy for the class of horses employed for the purpose, but were uncomfortable and unsuitable for the accommodation of the passengers who, indeed, constantly complained about them.

3. The conveyances which have taken their place are much better adapted for the convenience of the public, being better upholstered and fitted with rubber tyres. The cost of their construction, however, as considerably risen, and that, added to the fact that the prices of horses, now obtainable, have risen quite 20 per cent., and that grain and fodder generally can no longer be purchased at former rates, has caused the owners to complain that the rates of fares fixed in more prosperous times are barely sufficient to enable them to meet expenses now-a-days. I am quite in sympathy with them in this, and have consequently had the Fare Book revised to meet the altered conditions, and beg to submit a draft of the same for the sanction of Government under Section 14 of Act VI of 1863.

4. The principal changes proposed are as follows:—

FARES.

(1) The new scale represents the fares for passengers at annas 6 per mile instead of annas 4.

(2) The fare for engagement by time within the boundaries of the Fort has been fixed at annas 12 per hour instead of annas 8.

(3) The rates for the conveyance of luggage have similarly been increased.

5. Further, I beg to make suggestions as regards the subsidiary rules in existence and the rules for the regulation of street traffic.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

(1) Three rules, viz., 11, 12 and 13, should be added as they seem to be very useful and desirable. They appear in the Calcutta Hackney Fare Book.

RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF STREET TRAFFIC.

The rules framed under Sub-Section (1) of Section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, should be substituted for those appearing at the end of the present Fare Book.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1908.

Resolution.—The proposal of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is approved, subject to reconsideration after the objections thereto, if any, have been received and considered by Government.

2. A notification should be issued stating that it is proposed to revise the table of fares and the subsidiary rules for the public conveyances plying for hire in the City of Bombay, and that any objections to, or suggestions regarding, the fares and the rules should reach Government by the 30th September 1908.

3. A copy of the notification should be sent to the Oriental Translator to Government with a request that he will forward, as early as possible, Gujarati, Marathi and Hindustani translations of it to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. The Commissioner of Police should insert the translations in vernacular newspapers in Bombay and otherwise duly publish them for general information.

J. E. B. HOTSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

ACCOMPANIMENT TO GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, No. 4091, DATED THE 6TH AUGUST 1908.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1908.

No. 4092.—Whereas it is the intention of the Governor in Council under the provisions of Section 14 of Bombay Act VI of 1863, as amended by Bombay Act V of 1887, to revise the Table of Fares for public conveyances plying for hire in the City of Bombay, which was sanctioned in Government Notification No. 3179, dated the 6th May 1885, as amended by subsequent notifications, and the Subsidiary Rules sanctioned in Government Notification No. 7154, dated the 18th October 1899, the following draft of a revised Table of Fares and Subsidiary Rules, made by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th day of September 1908.

(2) Any objection or suggestion which may be received in writing by the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be duly considered.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

(1) In every case in which a public conveyance is called from a distance exceeding half a mile to take up a fare, two annas shall be paid in addition to the authorized fare.

(2) The authorized fare is for the conveyance of 2 passengers, should a third passenger occupy the conveyance one-fourth of the prescribed fare will be charged in addition.

Provided that no charge will be admissible for infants in arms or for one child under seven years of age. Two children under seven years of age shall be charged for as one adult passenger.

(3) An extra fare for luggage is chargeable as under:—

(i) Two annas for every package carried outside the conveyance.

(ii) Should a conveyance be hired to convey luggage with or without an attendant not less than the full fare for the distance 'plus' one anna per package for every half mile or part of half a mile will be charged:

Provided that a small hand-bag or bundle of rugs if in the possession of the owner or an attendant, will be carried without any extra charge.

(4) The authorized fares shall not apply to engagement by time, which may be the subject of special agreement between the driver and the person engaging his vehicle:

Provided, however, that within the boundaries hereinafter specified there shall be an authorized time fare of 12 annas per hour.

North.—From the Gaiety Theatre to the Harbour East via Fort Street, Frere Road and Alibag Street including the Victoria Station and the St. George's Hospital.

West.—Waudby and Mayo Roads to the Esplanade Band Stand.

South.—Band Stand to the Apollo Bandar.

East.—The sea face.

Provided also that within a radius of 3 1/4 miles from the Floral Fountain opposite Church Gate Street which will take in the following points, a time fare of Re. 1-12-0 may be charged for the first hour and 8 annas for every subsequent half hour:—

Colaba Point.
Chaupati, Foot of Malabar Hill.
Gowalia Tank.
Tardeo Road to Police Chowky, Tardeo.
Bellasis Road, Byculla Club via Clare Road to Byculla Bridge and Byculla Railway Station.
Love Lane via Gunpowder Road to Mazagon Bandar.

(5) No fare for a public conveyance shall be less than six annas.

There shall be an additional charge of annas four for uphill journeys.

(6) The table of rates of fares supplied to every driver of a public conveyance shall be kept clean and in good order in a receptacle made for that purpose in the front of the conveyance.

(7) Any person having cause to complain against the driver of a public conveyance may take such driver to the nearest Police Station, where a police officer will enquire into such complaint and, if possible, settle it; such person may instead, however, take the driver before the nearest Magistrate than sitting.

(8) Victorias are licensed to carry not more than three, and shigrams not more than four, passengers exclusive of the driver.

(9) The following to be the scale of charges for detention of conveyances:—

For any period over a quarter and up to half an hour, two annas.

For every succeeding half hour and fraction of hour, an additional two annas.

(10) No driver of a public conveyance which is on a stand appointed under Section 14 shall refuse to let his conveyance to anybody hailing it.

But no driver of a public conveyance, if hailed when not on such stand, shall be compelled to let his conveyance for hire by time or distance if his horse be, in consequence of recent journeys, in an unfit state to draw the conveyance for the required time or distance.

(11) Every place where any hackney carriage or horse is kept shall be open to the inspection of the officers of the department at all reasonable hours.

(12) Every person applying for a driver's licence must be acquainted with the principal places and streets in and around Bombay, and have a thorough knowledge of the rates and fares in the schedule.

No person shall be licensed as driver unless he be in all respects a fit person for such employment,

(13) Each driver must be properly dressed in clean uniform.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,
H. O. QUIN,
Secretary to Government.

"INDIA AND THE ILLUSTRATED PAPERS"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly insert this in justice to Mr. Keekkoek my colleague and myself regarding a very amusing piece of art criticism which appeared in the "Times of India" of the 15th instant, regarding a sketch of the riots supplied by me to the "Illustrated London News". The writer of the leaderette evidently was under the impression that his classification of the premier illustrated journal of the world as a comic paper was a brilliant witticism. The "Illustrated London News" has supported the greatest artists on its staff for the last half century, sending them all over the world to depict what is noblest of our race, and one of whose proprietors has an honoured name in the Peerage of Great Britain.

As an artist I have worked for the "Illustrated London News" for the last ten years out here; and in their office at Home in the Strand, I was shewn the nature of work required of me. If the writer of your contemporary's article had served, as I have, through three of the fanatical outbursts which unhappily too often take place in this city; doing sentry—go for ten days on end as a member of the Volunteer Rifles, he would understand that I have always endeavoured to leave out the gruesome and savage in my pictures.

By endeavouring to discredit my work he has incurred a grave responsibility, as the letterpress to my picture of "The Burning of the Mody Khan Plague Hospital" in the "Illustrated London News" of March 19th, 1898, said referring to the nurses saving the native patients "The heroic conduct of these English women has deepiy stirred public feeling at home. It is a noble example of unselfish devotion to duty." Would you class this as imaginative or comic?

The drawing of vultures spoken of, I think, was the work of Caton Woodville, an artist honoured with commissions by Her late Majesty and whose "Marlborough at Blenheim" hangs in Buckingham Palace. It is absurd to expect a great artist like that to study the natural history of Bombay, to please some unimportant carping critic.

Your contemporary says I am unrecognised, Bombay I admit is very far back in art matters; but I am glad to say the Art Society of this City has awarded me the prize for best Landscape, three consecutive years—'98, '99, '03 and some half dozen "Commendeds" and "Highly Commendeds." I have worked in the Life School of the Academie Julian, Paris and the hand and thumb in the picture which puzzles them is the correct way of drawing a hand when the muscles are taut, as taught by those great masters of Anatomy M. M. Bugereau and Jerome. Many of my pictures hang in West-End Mansions, but they may not have seen these. The "Advocate of India," of the 14th which had a para regarding the picture in the "Illustrated London News" and gave my name; also on Friday I called on the "Times" Business Manager who is on the Committe of the Bombay Art Society, and interested in Art matters, shewed him the picture and said it was by me.—Yours, &c.

J. BERRIMAN VEARS.

CHOLERA IN MADRAS.

Epidemic on the Decline.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 19.

Cholera has been less severe in Madras since Sunday. Yesterday's returns show 12 attacks and 8 deaths. Special disinfection gangs and vigilance gangs, organised by the Municipal Health Department, are at work throughout the city.

I regret to announce the death from cholera this morning of Mrs. Winckerking, Superintendent, Victoria Caste Gosha Hospital, Madras.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

H. E. the Governor's message, firm, as well as kindly in its tone, to the people of Bombay, has been well received by the native community. There is nothing but sympathy for the misguided factory employees who were the dupes and instruments of intriguers behind the scenes. Considering all they have suffered, I do not think they will again be ready to play into the hands of designing persons. The remission by Government of the sentences passed by the Magistrate upon some of the rioters, coupled with the personal kindness shown by Sir George Clarke towards the injured who were lying in hospitals, will also have a salutary and mollifying effect. On the day of the disturbances in Girgaum, some working men told me that the people living in the oarts and chawls round Thakordwar had been instigated over-night by some office clerks and others of a superior class, living in the same district, not to go to work on the following day, but that the agitators themselves had no intention of staying away, and when they prepared to start for office, their tools had just the sense to perceive the incongruity of their action, and prevented them forcibly from going. Everybody is indignant at the mischief-makers, to whom are ascribed all the disorders which disgraced this city. But they have succeeded hitherto in keeping themselves in the dark, and it is a pity that the police have not yet been able to unearth them. It is passing strange that an elaborate plot should have been hatched and carried to completion, that an organized and persistent effort should have been made, inciting thousands of the working classes to disobedience and violence, and yet no specific information leading to the detection of the offenders has been obtained to this day. It is possible that the authorities may be knowing who these men are, but that either from policy, or for want of evidence sufficient to convict, it is not considered advisable to proceed against them. It is the primary duty of Government to bring to justice seditionaries aiming against the established order. Their pernicious activities threaten, in the Governor's words, to bring disasters upon the people of India and sympathy with them is, therefore, suicidal. Since the bomb outrages, the Government have received assurances from many parts of India, showing that large and influential bodies of men have a horror of violence and are on the side of law and order. It is particularly gratifying that the untold millions are unmoved by the disaffection which is still playing on the surface. But it is grave enough; it has a tendency to go deeper, and the malcontents are directing their efforts towards infecting and poisoning the masses. In these circumstances, the path of patriotism is perfectly clear. It is that all patriotic Indians should, following the admonition of the Governor, co-operate with the rulers in combating the disruptive forces which have sprung into being.

WHAT IS PATRIOTISM?

What is patriotism? I can not improve upon the answer given to this momentous question by the Aga Khan in the letter addressed by him to the Deccan Moslem League. The communication is unexceptionable in tone and sentiment and is a lucid and vigorous exposition in remarkably choice language of the whole duty of Indians at the present moment. It does not need much thinking to satisfy ourselves of the truth of the principles which should guide the action of my countrymen, namely, that the British rule, with all its imperfections, has caused immense good to India, and that its continuance is an absolute and paramount necessity for the good of India. There is no alternative to it but sanguinary strife, ending in chaos, until another foreign power will come to hold the sceptre, chaining up all the centrifugal forces in this country once more with its all-subduing might. These are elementary truths which should be obvious to all, save the hopeless idiot, or the rabid fanatic, blinded by race hatred. Swaraj, as it is contemplated and striven for by these men, is condemned by the Aga Khan as an idle and mischievous dream, and until all India is welded, by generations, perhaps centuries, of earnest labour, into a homogeneous entity, "British rule, not only a titular supremacy, but a vigorous force permeating every branch of the administration is an absolute necessity." What then is patriotism? The answer may be best given in the words of the Aga Khan. "In India patriotism, love of country, must mean the desire to see its people happy and prosperous and contented; its soil and natural resources developed; its natural life quickened and ennobled by example, stimulated towards progress." We must seize the reality, not clutch at vain and deceptive phantoms.

MAHOMEDAN POLICY.

The representation made on behalf of the Indian Mussalmans by a deputation which waited upon the Viceroy in 1906 is looked upon by them as their Petition of Rights. Both the address and the encouraging and sympathetic reply of Lord Minto are regarded as epoch-making, and there is as constant reference made to them by Mahomedan leaders, as there is to the Queen's Proclamation of '58 by Congress politicians, who claim it as the Magna Charta of India. That the Mahomedans are getting out of the slough of despond, in which they have remained too long, is a matter for congratulation, and their activities in the direction of communal advancement and education are no doubt commendable. The policy which they are pursuing with the object of ingratiating themselves into the favour of the ruling power is distasteful to the publicists of the rival community; but from the point of view of self-advancement, without reference to the well-being of the State in its entirety, it is the right one to adopt. There is "the mendicant policy," abhorred of the Extremists, to whom they are diametrically opposed. They are also afraid to identify themselves in a pronounced manner with the Constitutionalists. They would rather be Loyalists, pure and simple. Their principle is reverence for authority, and they build their hopes on subservience to the rulers. Their leaders may be credited with the astuteness of perceiving that if the country were to obtain any concessions or privileges, whether in consequence of the agitation carried on in that behalf or otherwise, the Mahomedans, as forming part of a whole, must come in for a share of the benefit, while their meekness and passive acquiescence in things as they are will earn for them some distinctive favours, in addition, as good conduct prizes. They are imitating the rival community in, at least, one thing, namely, the formation of leagues and conferences, and the holding of annual meetings throughout India to press their special claims on the notice of Government.

SOME OF THEIR DEMANDS.

One of the demands, made by the Moslem League which held its sittings in Poona, is that there should be, at least, one Musalman Judge in each High Court in India. There is no particular reason for such preferential treatment, but the claim is persistently put forward and the cry has also been taken up by the Mahomedans of Rangoon. I do not think I can congratulate them on one of the reasons advanced by them in support of their prayer that "as regards litigation they hold a good share." Another ground of their appeal is that "as a good part of their litigation requires a sound knowledge of Mahomedan law, a Mahomedan gentleman who is well versed in Mahomedan law should be appointed a Judge of the High Court of Burma"; and they support their suit with the usual reminder that they are the most loyal subjects of the Crown and that their appeals have always been made in a most loyal manner. If a Mahomedan is necessary for the interpretation of Mahomedan law then there should be Hindu, Parsi and other Judges for the interpretation of the laws and customs of their respective communities. The principle of the British administration, if I understand it correctly, is working in the direction of homogneity and consolidation, of a strict impartiality which, as an alien domination, having nothing in common with the subject races, rises above class interests and class prejudices. While it must retain its strictly neutral and unsectarian character, which I take to be one of the strongest elements of the rule, it must take cognizance of the interests of particular classes only with reference to such legitimate claims as they may have, and these claims should only be adjusted in conformity with the general principle of Government, namely, a co-ordinate and well ordered system for the advancement of the entire commonwealth. Judged by this standard, some of the Moslem claims, with the grounds on which they are urged, are, in my opinion, inadmissible. The Musalmans by their present mode of action will get a temporary advantage here and there, but after all is said the sheet-anchor of their hopes will be in their progress in education and enlightenment. The Moslem League asks for the protection of the Mahomedan minority in Deccan by reserving a certain number of seats the municipal boards for them. I quite admit that under a general system of election in the Deccan, Mahomdans have little chance of being returned as members. But they form only eighteen per cent. of the population, and the Hindus being in an overwhelming majority, it is but natural that their influence on the municipal boards should be paramount. Such a state of things may be taken as one of the chances of war, to which every community must submit, and with all my predilections in favour of Musalmans, I can not but agree with Government, who have pronounced against the special treatment of minorities in their recent resolution on the extension of the powers of the municipalities in this Presidency. Apart from the objection on general principle, there are practical administrative difficulties opposed to it. But it will always be open to Government to redress the balance by nominating on these boards a certain proportion of members, with due regard to the rights of minorities.

MEN OR MONSTERS?

Are there white savages in America? The details received by the last mail of a Negro boy being publicly burnt alive by a mob of white people in Texas are horrible and gruesome beyond words. The boy, who had attacked a white girl, was captured by the police, and was awaiting trial. The infuriated mob demanded the person of the poor youth, refusing to listen to the assurances of the authorities that if the offence was brought home to him, he would be executed before dusk. They overpowered the officers and bore away the Negro in triumph. They tied him to a stake in the public square and set fire to the wood piled around him; and "amid shouts of joy from men, women and children, the boy uttered screams of agony, until death silenced him." A worse instance of savagery has been telegraphed this week by Reuter. At Illinois an aged and inoffensive Negro has been lynched and hanged, and it is added that the position of the Negroes there is pitiable. Are they men or monsters who are capable of such atrocities? Will those who are guilty of these murders be ever brought to justice? Has ever an example been made of persons who have committed such inhumanities? If not, are there two weights and measures in America, the home of democracy, the land of the free? I do not know if the national conscience in the United States has grown so dull as to regard such horrors with indifference. Is the Government powerless to prevent them, or is it unwilling to take action?

DION.

THE BARISAL CONFERENCE.

The "Swadeshi Vow."

NINETY PERSONS PUNISHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 19.

The Barisal District Conference met yesterday in a pandal erected in the Raja's haveli. It is estimated that about 2,000 people, including ladies, were present. A number of police officers were also present.

Mr. Aswini Kumar Dutt, a well-known Barisal pleader, presided.

The Barisal Swadesh Bandhab Samiti's report, covering two years, was read, which, among other things, showed that punishment was awarded to some 90 persons for breach of the Swadeshi vow.

The Subjects Committee met later on to consider the resolutions to be submitted to the Conference.

A SWADESHI MEETING.

Police Commissioner's Action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 19.

The "Empire" says a monster Swadeshi meeting was fixed for 5-30 in Jorabagan Square this evening, but the Commissioner of Police has, by an express notification, cut it short. Mr. Halliday, in a notification hurriedly issued this afternoon, draws attention to the fact that at the last meeting on Boycott Day in Greer Park the Police were stoned. The Commissioner takes such serious notice of this riotous act, that he has served a notice on the organisers of the meeting to-night that it must cease at 5-55.

CHOLERA AT DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, AUGUST 19.

Cholera has broken out at Poolbazar, a village north-west of Darjeeling. The village has been placed under quarantine.

POONA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 18.

It is quite extraordinary how a small amount of rain has managed to spread itself evenly over the past week and get in the way of nearly all the out-of-door fixtures; and when it is realised that the past week included amongst its events two days' racing, four days' hunting, a cricket match, several tennis tournaments, a regimental football tournament, and last, but not least, the Junior Polo Tournament, it will be easily understood that a good many people have found it necessary to make strong remarks on the subject of the weather. But all the same Poona is nice and green and quite cool everywhere, except at the Gymkhana, where it is phenomenally hot on dance nights.

The race course was well crowded on the 12th, which being a public holiday, set many people free to enjoy themselves and the weather on the whole was favourable, but there has not yet been a single day's racing when the feminine part of the onlookers have been able to treat the matter as a garden party and on each Saturday the rain has been most depressing.

Colonel Bull is showing good sport, and plenty of it, and the hounds, which are now much better together than they were at first, are going very strong and fast and are less inclined to turn aside after chink and other animals with which they have no concern. Crops are not yet too high to interfere seriously with the sport and large fields show that these morning outings are appreciated. The best meets are still away in the Kalas country, where there is seldom a run which does not take one for a bit of the way, at any rate over good grass land, while the one or two meets on the Ahmednagar Road have only provided uninteresting gallops over stoney country cut up by deep ravines.

The Poona Handicap Tennis Tournaments have been struggling on but so few, only the ladies' doubles, have been decided, Mrs. McGill and Miss McIver winning comfortably They were a strong pair and deserved their win, which was accomplished against severe handicapping odds. The entries in the Open Tennis Tournament closed on the 17th, and it is reported that very few names have been received; but we shall see about this when the time comes. The cricket match against the Elphinstone Cricket Club had to be abandoned after the visitors had made a good start; but cricket has all along been unfortunate this year. A football tournament has been going on, open to all European regiments of this Division. Seven teams entered, and the final was played on Monday afternoon before a large crowd and resulted in a win for the Worcesters from Ahmednagar over the Gunners from Kirkee.

Last Saturday there was a large gathering of members at the Ladies' Club to discuss the subject of a presentation to Mrs. Ali Akbar, the retiring honorary secretary, and it was voted that, in accordance with her express wish, the money collected should be devoted to the erection of a badminton shed for the Club. Mrs. Ali Akbar, who has postponed her journey to England, is to have a benefit performance at Mr. Balivala's theatre this week, the proceeds of which she will devote to the Ladies' Club, so that we may look for some improvements there before long. In the meantime the Club is undoubtedly growing in popularity, and ladies of all communities frequent it in great numbers every evening.

Madame Paci Mackenzie and Maestro Paci Mario Paci gave their second concert at the Gymkhana on Tuesday last, this time assisted by Captain Sullivan and Mr. Behr. Unfortunately Madame Paci Mackenzie was unable to sing, but her place was ably filled by Mrs. Wylde, who has a fine contralto voice. There were several encores, and there was no doubt that if the audience was not a large one, it was one which genuinely appreciated the good music provided.

A great deal of feeling was aroused in Poona by an unsigned notice in the local paper announcing that there would be a charge for admission to the Pavilion to watch the Junior Polo Tournament. It was generally thought that as polo was one of the games included in the Gymkhana, it was no more reasonable to pay for watching this game than, say, golf or tennis, and there was considerable satisfaction when an official contradiction appeared and it was known that no gate-money would be taken.

August 17th provided one of the few afternoons when the weather was really kind and the gathering at the polo ground on the first day of the tournament was worthier of Poona and the season than anyone we have had hitherto. There was quite an array of pretty muslin dresses and smart hats, but most of the wearers went off before the end of the proceedings to a large purdah party given by the Lady Aga Khan at the Ladies' Club. Colonel Stisted and the officers of the Somerset Light Infantry were "At Home" and their band played during the afternoon. None of the three games were very exciting, and the Bombay Gymkhana was the only one of the losing teams to score a goal against their opponents. The results were all easy wins for the Poona Horse, the 26th Light Cavalry and the Blue Bottles a strong team with a name of rather ill-omen in Poona. The ground was very slippery and somewhat like a ploughed field at the end of the afternoon, and it will require a lot of attention, between whiles, if it is to last for all the six days' play.

The next big event is a concert at the Connaught Institute in aid of the Women's Home Missionary Society of India, at which several well-known Poona musicians will perform, including Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Finch, Mr. Osmaston, Major Johnstone, Mr. Hamilton, Captain Sullivan and Captain Drummond.

There are rumours of theatricals at the Gymkhana, but so far nothing is known as to the play or the performers, but Mrs. Curtis, who has earned a reputation both in Madras, Bombay and Mahableshwa, is hardly likely to be left out of any caste.

It is stated that Sir Edward Barrow will make Ootacamund his head-quarters when he assumes command of the Southern Army.

THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

Meet at Jubbulpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 19.

Messrs. Muirhead, G. I. P. Railway; C. Pearce, E. I. Railway; W. B. Wright, Madras and S. M. Railway; and C. Bean, N.-W. Railway, with Mr. Ross Johnson as Secretary, comprise the Committee which meets this week at Jubbulpore to simplify the Railway Goods Tariff.

FIREMAN DAVIS.

One Month's Imprisonment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 19.

The sentence passed on Fireman Davis, who was recently charged with causing the death of a punkah coolie at Delhi, was one month's rigorous imprisonment with a fine of one hundred rupees, and not as stated in the "Punjabee."

B. N. RAILWAY.

Line Breached.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 19.

The line between Khodri and Khongsara, Kutni Branch, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, has been breached by heavy rain and through communication is interrupted till further notice.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

Believed to be Safe.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 19.

In spite of the absence of news of Dr. Sven Hedin, the general opinion in Kashmir appears to be that the traveller is safe.

JAPANESE ART AND LIFE.

The art of no country reflects so truly the life of its people as does the Japanese. And the racial idiosyncrasies of Japanese civilization must be studied if we seek an interpretation of the unique qualities of Japanese art. So writes Mr. J. Ingram Bryan, professor in the Imperial College of Nagasaki. If the Western mind finds the art of the Japanese lacking in "the note universally which characterizes the noblest esthetic achievements of the world's great masters," the reason is to be found in the fact that "for centuries the mind of the nation has not been permitted to follow the bent of nature and taste in matters of thought, but has been compelled to think along certain lines and within prescribed limits." For ten centuries in feudal Japan, "multitudinous laws, rigidly enforced, were brought to bear on the minutest details of life; and the development of personal taste had to be under the prescribed conditions. . . . The vision of the individual was narrowed, by unalterable custom, to the petty sphere deemed appropriate to his profession and social standing." In 'The Albany Review' (London, June) Professor Bryan develops the consequences of this traditionalism in the sphere of art and literature. Thus:

"Personal ambition being restricted, the sphere of the esthetic faculty was limited to the point of least resistance. The mind of the nation was obliged to seek solace from the monotony of existence, either in amusement or study. The policy of the Tokagawa shoguns left the mind free only in the direction of literature and painting; and it was in these two directions that repressed personality found means to utter itself, and fancy became creative.

"Following the line of least resistance, esthetic taste turned its attention mainly to the interests of every-day life. The artist found his themes among the incidents that might be watched from a window or studied in a garden. He portrayed the familiar aspects of nature in her various moods and seasons; trees and flowers, birds and fishes, reptiles real and imaginary, insects and the ways of them; all kinds of small details, delicate trifles, and amusing curiosities; any bit of impersonal fancy that revealed no trace of desire to take liberties with authority, or tamper with the morals of the nation.

"Subsequently, under the influence of Buddhism, Japanese art became ascetic, as well as dainty and tiny, in its choice of themes. Then masterpieces of faience and other ceramic wares, kakemono and works in ivory, that have come down to us invariably inculcate seclusion, simplicity, and restfulness of life. The truly cultivated taste of the time loved to gaze at the moon from some lonely spot in the mountains, where, in a hut with a solitary companion, the artist was content to live on vegetables, nuts, and water. Thus Japanese art, indifferent to the industry and progress of real life, became devoted to leisure, till its hermit-like, star-gazing influence chilled the heart of the nation, leaving it polished, but cold, and lacking the sublime aspiration of universal man.

"It was during the Tokagawa period, too, that the race-genius of Japan brought forth most of that queer bric-a-brac that still forms the delight of Western curio-hunters and travellers generally. The painter was left free to revel in his fairy pictures, the ivory carver in his exquisite grotesqueries, and the decorator in his miracles of Liliputian art in metal, enamel and lacquer of gold. It was then, too, that the arts assumed that inexpensive form which placed esthetic gratification within reach of the common people. Though the vision was narrow, it was beautiful, and it was shared by all. As in the cities of ancient Greece, so in the remote towns on old Japan, artistic form, which is always a power for culture, began to display itself in every household utensil—candle-sticks, lamps, kettles, trays, lanterns —until even the most trifling object was, in respect of design, a piece of art revealing a sense of beauty and fitness unknown to the cheap production of the West.

"Then it was that a sense of beauty spread out everywhere into common life; until love of art became the national characteristic that it still is. The possession and enjoyment of art ceased to be the right of the upper classes. The spirit of estheticism began to pervade all departments of life. The art of illustration producing those wonderful color prints that still delight the eyes of the connosseu and the wealthy dilettante was freely developed, and literature in the shape of cheap popular fiction became possible; while a popular enjoyment of culture and social refinement characterized the age."

A MAHOMEDAN TOURIST.

It is not unlikely that most of the inhabitants of Bombay are unaware of the presence in their midst of Hafiz Abdur Rahman, the celebrated Tourist, who has travelled over vast portions of Asia, Africa and Europe. He has a mania for travelling and during his travels he has been known to have collected not only curios and antiquities, but also valuable information about the countries and their peoples. He has made several journeys across the seas. In the year before last also, he travelled on a gigantic scale through Bussorah, Bagdad, Karbala, Najaf, Kufa, Kurdistan, Mosul, Halab, Damascus, Bairut, Acre (the seat of the Babi leader), Jerusalem, Port Said, Cairo, Gulssar, Aswan, Alexandria, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Morocco, Tanja, Gibralter, Granada, Cordova, important places in England and Scotland, Paris, Marseilles, Rome, Naples, Sicily, Malta, Jedda, Mecca and a number of other places. He has an idea to write a book on the impressions gathered by him during his several tours and to publish his account of the travels. India will also fall under his purview. Our vast continent has also been traversed by him, but while he was doing that he had no idea of presenting his reflections in the form of a book. He therefore kept no proper diary for the purpose. This shortcoming induced him to make another extensive tour throught India which he is making at present. It should be said to the credit of the Railway Board and several other Railway Companies in India that they have granted him free passes to travel about in the continent. He has with those passes finished more than three-fourths of the journey. He is staying at the Shahjahan Palace Hotel (Sitaram Building) in Bombay, and will shortly leave for Lahore by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. With a man of his information and knowledge it is quite a privilege to converse. The book on which he is so busy will undoubtedly be awaited with interest by his co-religionists.

FEZ.

THE ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Anent the coming Rovers Football Tournament, I suggest for the kind consideration of the Rovers Committee that all sailors and soldiers wearing His Majesty's uniform be admitted to the stands (other than first class) at half prices. The Football Association Ltd., recommend Associations and Clubs to grant free admission to all sailors and soldiers in uniform, and with very few exceptions the recommendation is adopted throughout the United Kingdom, although the Navy and Army form a very small section of the Football Community. Here in India, "T. A." is the life and soul of the game, and as the Rovers Football Funds have in the past benefited by many thousands of rupees—the results of Tommy's efforts,—I think that the least they can do is to admit all sailors and soldiers at half price to the Stands, and to arrange the hour of "Kick Off" so that they do not have to pay a second time to see a team win or lose.—Yours, etc.,

"RED ROBIN."

HOW TO WALK.

PROFESSOR RICHARD F. NELLIGAN, of the Department of Hygiene at Amherst College, writing in "Country Life," gives the following hints on how to walk:—

"For ordinary walking on city streets or good, level country roads, the front upper chest should be raised in order to give full play to the lungs and heart. Persistent attention to this position of the chest, combined with deep breathing, will secure the formation of a most desirable habit, and will naturally assist in keeping the shoulders in their proper place. By this method a natural but not constrained position of the shoulders can be acquired.

"The stride should be shorter and slower in long-distance walking than in short less too long and fast a stride cause exhaustion and destroy both the pleasure and profit of the exercise For ordinary walking the military stride of 30in. and 120 paces per minute is about right for the average man and is the result of much experience. For tall, active men, and for speed purposes, the military stride is too short and slow, and the pedestrian must use his own judgment and learn from experience. In races of from one to ten miles the writer, who is 5 ft. 11 3-4in. in height frequently strode 5ft. 9in. at the rate of 175 steps per minute.

CARRY THE BODY ERECT.

"Some writers claim that the body should be inclined forward even when walking on level ground, for the reason that this favour speed giving the Indian's gait as an example. Others claim that walking is a series of falls from one foot to the other, and therefore for speed purposes it is necessary to lean forward. Such writers seem to forget that the momentum gained while going at the rate of five miles an hour is considerable, and if at the same time the body is inclined forward it brings an undue strain upon the muscles which were intended to hold the body erect. The best argument against this is that the erect position favours a longer and faster stride when walking on level ground than is possible in the bent position, and, furthermore, the upright position is less tiring. The best long and short-distance walkers in the world, with very few exceptions, carry the body erect. Old-time lovers of pedestrianism will remember the erect carriage of Daniel O'Leary and Edward Payson Weston among the long-distance men, and no one familiar with the appearance of such great short-distance champions as John Meaghor, Dennis Driscoll, and Eugene Merrill will deny that in all their record performances their bodies were held erect. One notable exception to this almost universal rule was that marvellous long-distance champion Charles Harriman, who is over six feet in height and who inclined his body well forward."

The principal reason in favour of the upright position, Professor Nelligan tells us, is the lessened strain on the large muscles in the back, and the consequent saving of energy. Women especially should maintain this position to obtain the best results. Bertha von Hillen, the greatest woman walker, was perfectly erect. To quote further:—

"The main difference between the long and short-distance walkers is in the position of the leg as the heel strikes the ground. In long-distance walking there is more action at the knees and less movement at the hips, and this results in a shorter stride. The knee is slightly bent in some cases as the heel touches the ground, while in others the knee is bent just after the straight leg touches the earth. Either method of bending the knee relieves the jar and also the nervous strain caused by speed walking.

SHORT-DISTANCE WALKING.

"For short distances at the greatest possible speed, as in athletic competitions, the leg in all cases must be straight and the knee stiff as the heel touches the ground; and the knee must remain stiff throughout the stride until the heel of the following foot is placed for the next stride. There is also a peculiar hip action, known among racing men as the roll, which is very exhausting. The shoulders and arms are swung violently forward and upward, and the whole gait is purely artificial and tiring, requires long practice, is not at all pleasing to witness, and is apt to degenerate into a very awkward run. The distinction between walking and running is that in walking the heel of the forward foot must be placed in position before the toes of the rear foot leave the ground, while in running both feet are off the ground at the same time."

A CLERICAL IMPERTINENCE.

Condemned by an Ecclesiastical Court.

"A crushing blow has been administered to the obscurantist section in the Church of England, which has sought to maintain for it, not without episcopal encouragement, a kind of clerical Alsatia outside the range of civil law, in the decision of the Dean of Arches in the case of Canon Thomson" says the "Nation." "This clergyman refused Mr. and Mrs. Banister Holy Communion in his and their parish church, on the ground that Mr. Banister had married his deceased wife's sister. Canon Thomson's reliance was on the ninety-ninth Canon of 1603 which enables a clergyman to refuse the sacrament to an 'open and notorious evil liver.'

A BRILLIANT JUDGMENT.

"The Dean of Arches, in a brilliant judgment, showing great powers of mind and knowledge, tore this contention in pieces, deciding that the defendant had failed to justify his action, and must be 'admonished' for it, and that he must be further admonished to refrain from similar acts in the future. This, be it noted, is the judgment of an Ecclesiastical Court, which High Churchmen, we imagine, will feel themselves bound to obey. Sir Lewis Dibdin based his judgment mainly on the fact that reputable persons, 'lawfully married according to the law of the land,' can in no moral sense be described as 'open and notorious evil livers,' and that the proviso in the Act of 1907, which relieves a clergyman of penalties for refusing to carry out the Act, applies to the actual solemnisation of marriage, or the putting up to banns, and not to the exclusion of married persons from Holy Communion. It will be interesting to see whether the Bishops assembled at Lambeth will now advise their clergy to obey the law so plainly declared by their own Court," adds the "Nation."

The actual decision of Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, the Dean of Arches (an ecclesiastical court), as recorded in the "Daily Telegraph," was, "He [found it impossible to say that these persons, lawfully married according to the law of the land, could by any reasonable use of language be described as open and notorious evil livers, merely because they were living together as man and wife. It would be enough for the decision of this case to hold, as he did, that the promoters did not come as clearly within the prohibition of the rubric as to enable or entitle the defendant to repel them.

"Passing to the consideration of the second point of the defence—the protection of clergymen from liability—which was a pure question of construction of the Act of Parliament, he said that in his opinion the general words of the proviso must be limited to the particular purpose of the section, and were referable to the duties of a clergyman incident to the actual marriage. The result was the defendant had failed to justify his repulsion of the promoters from Holy Communion, and he must be admonished for having so repelled them; and, further, he must be admonished to refrain from similar acts in the future. Having regard to the novelty and difficulty of the questions with which the defendant had to deal, and to all the circumstances of the case, he made no order as to costs."

THE "TIMES" VIEW.

"The Canons of 1603 made it lawful to reject from Holy Communion certain specified persons, among whom it is notable—very notable indeed, in view of expressions not rarely used to-day—that they included 'any that have spoken against and depraved his Majesty's sovereign authority in causes ecclesiastical' says the "Times," discussing this matter. "But the pertinent exception is the 'open and notorious evil liver' already alluded to. The Dean of the Arches as we are glad to record, found no difficulty in deciding that this phrase must have a moral, not merely an ecclesiastical significance. No straining of language, but only the grossest violation of ordinary equity, could avail to make the expression applicable to quiet and respectable Church-people of whom the promoters in this suit may be reckoned a fair example.

"But there remained the somewhat more difficult task of construing the Act of Parliament, especially the first proviso of the first section," continues the "Times." "This deals with the exemption of a clergyman from 'any suit, penalty, or censure, whether civil or ecclesiastical' which might arise from anything that he did or failed to do, in connection with marriages rendered lawful by the Act. It was argued in the defendant's behalf that on the strength of this proviso he might repel the promoters from Holy Communion. But, says Sir Lewis Dibdin, the proviso deals, not with the Holy Communion with marriage, 'the actual marriage and its incidents. Its purpose was to 'save a clergyman from the absolute duty to publish the banns of marriage between two persons so related to solemnise the marriage, and to enter it in his register. Unless some such restriction of meaning is admitted, and if in all respects the clergyman may act as he could have acted if the Act had not been passed, the situation becomes impossible."

WHAT WILL THE BISHOPS SAY?

"Next week," concludes the "Times," "the Bishops assembled at the Lambeth Conference, having had time to digest the decision of the Court of Arches, whether they happen to be affected by it or not, will be approving or disapproving the report of the committee on 'Marriage Problems,' which is now sitting under the direction of the Bishop of Bristol. Is it too much to hope that we may be spared any Excommunitary fulminations against Christian people who have used the liberty which this statute offers, and any explicit or implied censure of clergy who may be willing to treat these Christian people as such, and to grant them their privileges as members of the body?"

These are not the views of the "Saturday Review" which says:—"Sir Lewis Dibdin had nothing to say, in a considered judgment, as to his grounds for overthrowing the reasoning which underlies the decision (Ray v. Sherwood) which has hitherto been regarded as the leading case on the law of prohibited degrees. It is difficult to see what weight the present decision gives to the precise words of the Act of 1907, limiting its scope to the marriage with a deceased wife's sister 'as a civil contract.' Fortunately, the interpretation of statute-law belongs to the Courts of Common Law, and not to the Ecclesiastical Court, and it will be strange if an application is not made to the King's Bench Division to review the reading of the Arches Court by way of prohibition.

"Sir Lewis Dibdin before he became Dean of Arches posed as a lawyer and a Church champion. Now that he is a judge he becomes a politician," concludes the "Saturday Review," with a final sting. If that is so, he is at least a singularly fair and levelheaded judge and politician.

The Record (Evangelical and Anglican) heads its leader on the decision, "A Righteous Judgment," It says that the terms of the decision "should command a very large amount of respect, for it is not a judgment of policy, but of law; it is a judgment based upon principles of equity.'

The "Church Times," on the other hand, says that "public good will accrue, but that good is the final discrediting of the Court over which Sir Lewis Dibdin presides."

UNSYMPATHETIC PARTS.

"Mr. X. did all that could possibly be done with the unsympathetic part of Major Z." Readers of dramatic criticism may remember many paralles to this sentence. How often have we not pitied poor Mr. X., that eminently gifted actor, and hope that one day he might secure a part really worthy of his powers! And Mr. X. himself (that eminently gifted actor), if only we could get his opinion on the matter, would not our pity for him flare into wrath because playwrights are so unkind and perverse as to prostitute his talents with "unsympathetic parts"? Not a line had Mr. X. to speak that brought a cheer from the gallery, not a line that brought a laugh from the pit, not a line that sent Miss Suburbia, in the upper circle, fumbling in her vanity-bag for a fresh pocket-handkerchief. The dress-circle and the stalls may have been interested in Mr. X.'s performance, and quite incidentally of course, in the author's delineation of Major Z.; but dress-circle and stalls are altogether too 'blase' and supercilious to show their interest with any degree of boisterousness. And what's the use of silent interest to our highly gifted friend? If he doesn't get a cheer, a laugh, a tear, his part is an "unsympathetic part"—a part no author should ever have written, or having written, should have "touched up," or better still, left our eminently gifted friend to touch up with cheer and laugh and tear-producing lines.

It comes to this. In the opinion of most actors or actresses, says a writer in the "St. James's Budget," a part which does not stir the superficial emotions of the average audience is an "unsympathetic part." Now, the average British audience is the most sentimental, the most simple-minded in the world. Let bathos be never so bathetic it will draw a tear, humour never so crude and obvious it will be rewarded with lusty guffaws, clap-trap never so claptrappy but the theatre will resound with hearty "Hear! Hear!" You have only to sit through a popular masterpiece to test the truth of this. Time and again, as the puppets roll out their heroics, you have heard vociferous cheers and plaudits from all parts of the house. Can it be possible they are in earnest? you ask yourself; this applause—surely it must be ironical! You glance round at the audience for reply. In earnest. Look at them: row above row of British faces all glowing with righteous enthusiasm or convulsed with emotion. The hero has threatened to knock down the villain for daring to breathe a word of slander against a woman's spotless name, or a little girl (in a night-gown), at her evening devotions, has just asked a blessing for her gollywog or pet guinea-pig.

Let us be fair, however. Drama of this type, though bristling with highly "sympathetic" parts, is nervously condemned by our native critics—we are becoming quite discriminating and cultured, don't you see?—and sneered at by that big percentage of the playgoing public who flock night after night to witness it. Actors and actresses—especially those who have failed to secure a part in the play—join their sneers to those of the public, but would throw up any "shop" with alacrity were a role offered them in "The Christian" or "Robin Hood." Nevertheless, we have progressed; we no longer openly rejoice that England can produce these plays, whatever our innermost convictions may be. To-day the plays which are seriously discussed are the plays of Barrie and Pinero, Sutro, Jones, and Wharton, and patronised—so long as they are "sympathetic" and contain "sympathetic parts."

Well, we have seen what a "sympathetic part" means to the average actor and playgoer. Let us look a little closer at the word "unsympathetic," as the public, the performers, and, alas! too often, the critics understand it. Pinero, who in spite of his incomprehensible trucklings to public taste, remains incomparably our greatest dramatist, once wrote a play called "Iris." Now, "Iris" was a great play, great in conception, great in execution, psychologically profound, fearlessly true in its characterisation, and logical in its denouement. But "Iris" was a comparative failure, because it was "unsympathetic." It contained no passages that drew facile tears, no heroics, no cheap caricatures, in short, no "sympathetic parts." The heroine was superb as a portrait of a charming but pitifully weak and wayward woman whose frailty was a thing too deep for tears. But our British audiences didn't like her. They waited with pathetic eagerness, as scene followed scene, for the moment when she would cast aside her poignant humanity and do something inhumanly beautiful, deliver some heart-rending platitude—be, in fact, really "sympathetic." Alas for the run of the play, that moment never came! Iris sank listlessly into the inevitable abyss that awaits woman of her temperament, and the outraged public left the play house, cheated alike of teers and righteous thrills.

Ibsen has created many "unsympathetic" characters, but none quite so "unsympathetic" as Hedda Gabler. She is that most hopelessly "unsympathetic" personage, the "unsympathetic" lady villain. For pray do not run away with the idea that your villain, whether male or female, cannot be "sympathetic." Remember Lady Macbeth and "The Worst Woman in London." If the lady villain sins on a magnificent scale and thunders her wickedness in phrases that send cold shivers down your back, she will certainly be a success—never doubt it! But Hedda is merely a compound of meaness, spite, jealousy, cowardice, and nastiness. She is intensely, horribly human. She never sins sublimely. It is said that, before tackling the part, some of our gifted actresses have attempted to doctor the text, cutting out a few of the lady's most contemptible characteristics, in the hope of getting a little sympathy from the British audience. Vain hope! For even a Hedda shorn of her charming proclivities for pinching her friends and pulling their hair, or grossly insulting helpless old ladie could never, by any chance, interest our British audiences. The play is a purely intellectual entertainment; and whatever else British audiences may have, not even Mr. Keble Howard and their lustiest supporters will credit them with enough intellect to cover a threepennybit. Will things ever improve? Will British audiences one day support plays which present fearlessly, frankly, truthfully life and the human character? We seem by nature to be too unimaginative, too sentimental, too little interested in ideas. Nor have our native mimes, the training or the ability—let alone the desire—for undertaking "unsympathetic parts"—parts that call for severe brain work, careful observation, disregard for the applause of the groundlings and rigid exclusion of tawdry stage "business" which is the breath of most actors, nostrils, because it conceals their manifold shortcomings and is the easiest way to gain the cheap admiration of the Press and the public.

Take for example "Business is Business" at His Majesty's Theatre—the English version of Mirbeau's "Les Affaires sont Less Affaires"! And did you see "Les Affairs sont Les Affaires," the French original of "Business is Business"? "Les Affaires sont Les Affaires" is a tremendous dramatic study, and M. Feraudy's performance of the chief character—a more unsympathetic" character it is hard to imagine—was in keeping with the play. It was a work of genius. Straightforwardly, simply, with the art that conc als art, and without recourse to "business," he presented us with one of the most gigantic figures seen in modern drama—awe-inspiring in its epic vulgarity and grossness. Mr. Tree's performance was mightily clever. Prodigal in everything he does, he lavished his whole box of stage tricks and every conceivable piece of "business" on the building up of a magnificent caricature. It was necessary. Presented straightforwardly, as the author had conceived it, the character was too real, too human to capture the sympathy of the audience. Its truth and humanity had to be hidden somehow, and successfully hidden they were behind a series of extraordinary stage gymnastics. Reality went to the wall, but sympathy was captured. How the house rocked with enthusiasm! The pit howled, the gallery stamped, the stalls clapped! Bravo! Bravo! Bravo!

THE DESERT AND HUMAN AFFAIRS.

How it Generates Racial and Spiritual Forces.

Mr. C. M. Doughty's "Wanderings in Arabia," which Messrs. Duckworth have published (two volume, 16s.) is described by the "Saturday Review" as "a book containing the most intimately true and penetrating account of desert life ever written, and is something more than a desciption of tents and camels. It is, in its vividness and truth and power, an interpretation of primitive influences ever present in the desert and ever active.

"It suggests to the thoughtful reader a conception of this vast abode of desolation and death as the perpetual generating-place of vital racial and spiritual forces. All that we here experience—the toilsome, bitter wanderings, the ceaseless feuds and forays, the nakedness of the land, the hard and frugal fare, the fierce heat and tingling fine air—become, as it were like plastics soft fingers steadily at work restoring and renovating an old ideal. In connection with these experiences let the reader think of all that Islam and the Arab have done and failed to do in the world, and he will find that in this book he holds a clue to the character of two of the most potent influences that have ever acted upon human affairs.

"To appreciate the importanse of Mr. Doughty's book on the desert, it is necessary," continues the reviewer, "to realise the importance of the desert itself. The Arab race and the Moslem religion have been the twin products of the desert, and both have exerted on human affairs the same stimulating effect. Not only is the Arab the most excitable of mortals, but he has always possessed an extraordinary power of communicating his excitability to others. Half the conflicts of the world for the last twelve hundred years have been connected with the Arab or Saracenic influence. Syrians, Indians, Kurds, Persians, the Negros of the Sudan and the Khabili tribe of the Atlas Mountains have felt in turn that contagious example and been roused and fired by it.

ARABS AS HUMANITY'S WHIP.

"Even of the original Arab conquests it has been pointed out that they were indeed not so much conquests as a revolt—a revolt, universal and wide-spread, against worn-out Paganism for which, the Arabs supplied the necessary leaders, and into which they infused their own daring and their own impetuosity. To the semi-enslaved victims of Imperial routine the Arabs came more as deliverers than conquerors. They were the whip-lash laid across humanity's bare back to sting it into action. They have played much the same part ever since. Wherever throughout the Near East and Northern and Central Africa there occur risings, rebellions, fights, and forays there, we are certain to find the Arab at work, heaping on the fuels and poking the fire. His effect is curiously out of proportion to his numerical strength, which at the best of times must have been scanty.

THE DESERT RELIGION.

"And with this racial influence the desert religion has always been inextricably involved and united. Fierce and hard, yet bracing and essentially virile, the Moslem faith exerts on backward and impure races the same stimulus which the Arab character and example exert. "The 'be proud' of Islam is of more effect on such races than the 'be humble' of Christianity. Thus the sphere of operations of these two forces, Islam and the Arab, is identical and is clearly marked. Their action is restricted to those in the semi-barbaric stage of development. On the downtrodden, the enslaved and the retrograde they act as a spur, goading to fresh effort and the assertion of a virile independence. On the intellectual races they do not operate.

"But the desert is the source of the Arab and Moslem influences not merely in the sense in which Palestine is the source of Christianity, or Greece the home of Hellenism. It is not only the place of origin of forces which can be transplanted and can operate successfully elsewhere. It is more than this; it is a perpetually present inspiration and necessary condition of health and vigour of that which it originated. Nothing in history is more curious than the necessity which has always existed for the desert race and the desert religion to keep touch with the desert if they would maintain their own vitality.

"Alone among nations the Arabs have proved feebler in the civilised than in the barbaric stage. The desert ardour as it cooled in them was replaced by none of that power which springs from the sense of social union, and, while they lost the strength of nomads, they never attained the strength of citizens. Everywhere they were driven back upon the deserts of Arabia and North Africa, but when, in her turn, Europe followed them thither, and after easily surviving the coast towns and country, ventured within the sphere of influence of the desert itself, she once more encountered adversaries who had recovered under the conditions favourable to their race, their old fierceness of spirit and that terrible impetuosity which was their sole military virtue. Both France and England learned, and paid for the lesson the difference between the Moors of cities and the Bedouins of the desert,

"All history is a comment on this difference. The atmosphere of cities is to the Arab fatal. Not Baghdad nor Cordova, but the desert, has been the seat of his real influence and power. He retains his characteristic virtues only so long as he is in contact with the conditions which called them forth. In the same way it is the desert that has always maintained the standard of Moslem orthodoxy and efficiency, that keeps watch over and ward over the faith it propagated, that through the constant stream of pilgrims drawn to its shrines, exhales the spirit that vivifies all Islam.

THE ETHICS OF THE DESERT.

"Does it seem strange to the reader that wastes of sand and barren rock should possess such ascendancy over a race and a faith? It would not seem strange to him if he had experienced the desert and the desert life. The fierce heat, the pure, thin air that vibrates on the senses, the desolation that imposes on all who inhabit here the need of stern endurance, the prevailing lawlessness that delegates to every individual the custody of his own life and property and honour—these causes acting on the same race for hundreds of generations, have stamped their mark not only on character and temperament, but on ideas and ethics. They have generated men, self-reliant, indomitable, arrogant, proud, fierce, and courageous—men endued in a high degree with those virile virtues which at a certain stage of development have satisfied all races, but which the Arab race has remained satisfied with permanently: and they have generated a creed in which these virtues and this view of life are consecrated and embodied a creed which, thin-thoughted as it is, and totally wanting in richness and in depth, is of all creeds that which stands by a man best in the assertion of his own individuality.

A Dacca telegram to the "Bengalee" says that some 250 Gurkhas and Military police have arrived there. It is rumoured that a good many search warrants have been issued and it is believed that the police intend to search for arms in all possible quarters.

"DISCOVERIES OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE."

Sir Oliver Lodge's Theory of Life's Continuity.

When comes the dumb hour, as Tennyson calls it, is all changed as in the twinkling of an eye? Who knows? No voice has ever returned to tell the tale.

But the larger hope of science is probing the future, and here, in the words of Sir Oliver Lodge, is what some scientists believe. Writing in "Harper's Magazine" (August) an article of nearly ten pages on "Psychical Research," he says:

AT THE BOUNDARY LINE.

"I am of those who, though they would like to see further and still stronger and more continued proofs, are of opinion that a good case has been made out, and that as the best working hypothesis at the present time it is legitimate to grant that lucid moments of intercourse with deceased persons may in the best cases supervene; amid a mass of supplementary material quite natural under the circumstances, but mostly of a presumably subliminal and less evident kind.

"The boundary between the two states—the known and the unknown—is still substantial, but it is wearing thin in places; and like excavators engaged in boring a tunnel from opposite ends, amid the roar of water and other noises, we are beginning to hear now and again the strokes of the pickaxes of our comrades on the other side.

LIFE'S CONTINUITY.

"Meanwhile, is there anything that provisionally and tentatively we can say that is earnestly taught to those who are willing to make the hypothesis that the communications are genuine?

"The first thing we learn, perhaps the only thing we clearly learn in the first instance, is continuity. There is no such sudden break in the conditions of existence as may have been anticipated: and no break at all in the continuous and conscious identity of genuine character and personality. Essential belongings, such as memory, culture, education, habits, character, and affection—all these, and to a certain extent tastes and interests, for better, for worse, are retained. Terrestrial accretions, such as worldly possessions, bodily pain and disabilities, these for the most part naturally drop away.

AFTER DEATH.

"Meanwhile, it would appear that knowledge is not suddenly advanced—it would be unnatural if it were—we are not suddenly flooded with new information—nor do we at all change our identity; but powers and faculties are enlarged, and the scope of our outlook on the universe may be wipened and deepened if effort here has rendered the acquisition such extra insight legitimate and possible.

"On the other hand, there are doubtless some whom the removal of temporary accretion and accidents of existence will leave in a feeble and impoverished condition; for the things are gone in which they trusted and they are left poor indeed. Such doctrines have been taught on the strength of vision and revelation, quite short of any recognised Divine revelation, for more than a century. The visions of Swedenborg, divested of their exuberant trappings, are not wholly unreal, and are by no means wholly untrue. There is a general consistency in the doctrines that have thus been taught through various sensitives, and all I do is to add my testimony to the rational character of the general survey of the universe indicated by Myers in his great and eloquent work."

THE DISCOVERIES OF SCIENCE.

Sir Oliver declares that his article "is intended to indicate the possibility that discoveries of the very first magnitude can still be made—are indeed in process of being made—by strictly scientific methods in the region of psychology: discoveries quite comparable in importance with those which have been made during the last century in physics and biology, but discoveries whose opportunities for practical application and usefulness will similarly have to remain for some time in the hands of experts, since they cannot be miscellaneously absorbed or even apprehended by the multitude without danger.

THE FIRST FACT.

"The first fact established by the Psychical Research Society was reality of telepathy—that is to say, of the apparently direct action of one mind on another by means unknown to science. That a thought or image or impression or emotion in the mind of one person can arouse a similar impression in the mind of another person sufficiently sympathetic and sufficiently at leisure to attend and record the impression is now proved. But the mechanism whereby it is done, or even if there is anything that can be likened to physical mechanism at all is still unknown. The appearance is as if it were a direct action of mind on mind or of brain on brain, irrespective of the usual nerves and muscles and organs of sense.

ASTONISHING EXAMPLES OF TRANCE.

"For twenty years at least members of the society have been intimately acquainted with excellent and astonishing examples of trance speaking and automatic writing and yet they have hesitated to make full use of all this material and have refrained from proceeding in the directions towards which it undoubtedly points, so long as there was a chance—even a remote chance—that telepathy might constitute a sufficient explanation. Some of us hold that telepathy is still sufficient—or at least as sufficient as it has ever been—and that no further step beyond it need be taken. Others are beginning to be impressed with the idea—not without qualms and surviving hesitation—that the time has come, or is coming, when it may be legitimate and necessary to take a further step, and to admit, at any rate as a tentative hypothesis, the view which undoubtedly the phenomena themselves suggest, and, as it were, have all the time been endeavouring to force upon us.

COMMUNICATION BY MEDIUMS.

"This is the hypothesis of actual telepathic or telergic influence from the surviving intelligence of some of those who have recently lived on this planet and who are now represented as occasionally under great difficulties and discouragements endeavouring to make known the fact that they can communicate with us by aid of such intervening mechanism as is placed at their disposal—namely the brain, nerve and muscle of an automatist or medium. The assertion made is that during the temporary suspension of the normal control, they can with difficulty make use of these orgaans for the purpose of translating their own thought into mechanical movement, and so producing some kind of speech or writing in the physical world. Such utilisation of physiological apparatus by an intelligence to which it does not normally belong is what is called motor automatism, or 'telergy,' or popularly—when of an extreme kind—'possession.'"

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 15TH AUGUST 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09. £18,500,000

Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 15th August 1908. By Council Bills £6,28,194

By Gold ...... nil.

Balance to be remitted from 16th August 1908 to 31st March 1909 ...... £17,788,961

A PARADOX OF THE MODERN WORLD.

Prepare for War but Long for Peace.

"An announcement has been made which stands in sharp contrast to the belligerent and resounding topics that have lately filled the columns of the Press. Queen Alexandra, by a gracious message to Lord Courtney of Penwith, has signified her personal interest in the cause of concord and brotherhood between nations. Feeling that no subject is more fitted to engage the sympathies and the efforts of her sex, Her Majesty has intimated her desire to be present at the scene which will be witnessed in Buckingham Palace next week, when a deputation in connection with the forthcoming International Peace Congress will be presented to the King," says the "Daily Telegraph."

"Nothing could have reminded the country more happily and more effectively that, however slow may be emancipation of the world from the iron laws of the past, the vision of a golden age is a hope that does not wane, but strengthens. There are always two aspects to every great movement, and these different sides are often so strongly contrasted that persons equally sincere and equally acute may hold quite different opinions about the prospect of the future. All depends upon the relative importance we attach to the various factors in the case. In every great struggle the pioneers are guided by a faith which is deeper than reason. As the movement progresses, many will be found to declare that it is hopeless at the very moment when others are convinced that its triumph is inevitable.

"Week after week the vast majority of mankind seems more and more oppressed by warlike preoccupations. And rightly so. But because sane patriotism must be under no illusions about the world as it is, that is no reason for not desiring and trying to improve it. Let us look upon the two sides of the case, for the advocates of peace cannot found their hopes upon a firm basis until they have deliberately reckoned with the worst. Throughout the world nations are increasing their armaments and groaning under the costs they impose upon themselves. Those who in the past placed their main reliance upon armies are providing themselves with bigger battalions and more terrible batteries. In many countries simultaneously, in Russia and Turkey as well as in the United Kingdom, the questions of army reorganisation is one of the dominating issues in politics. Even Japan is not pausing in the work of developing her defences.

"Is this process necessarily adverse to the cause of peace? Not at all. A man who insures himself against fire does not therefore desire his premises to be burnt down any more than his neighbour who his taken out a life-policy wishes for that reason to die as soon as possible. This is the tremendous paradox of the modern world, and it is a mistake not to regard it dispassionately. The accumulation of armaments and the preservation of peace are not incompatible ideals. The weight of the naval and military budgets of the greater nations may mean a grievous burden; but every sane economist is aware that the expense of taking precautions in time of peace is as nothing at all to the cost of waging hostilities.

COST OF WAR.

"Some light was thrown upon this point the other day in a lecture by the distinguished German officer General von Blume. He pointed out that a first-class war would probably cost Germany alone £300,000,000 in a single year, and no one can think for a moment that this is an extravagant estimate. Upon that point the arguments of a certain school of pessimists are fundamentally wrong. They tell us that the nations will grow weary of the intolerable strain and, rather than endure for ever the expense of the armed peace they will rush into war in the blind endeavour to find a solution. This is fallacious reasoning.

"Public opinion in the modern world is Argus-eyed in its suspicions, but it is no longer blind in any of its calculations. The responsibility resting upon statesmen is so enormous as to compel full and anxious reflection. Then Governments do not work in the dark. In the age of telegrams and of more or less accurate knowledge of the temperament and resources of every country, the probable results of any given line of action can be estimated more accurately than was at one time possible. The Parliaments are upon the whole, a standing check upon arbitrary or careless action. Furthermore, the power of a free Press now makes itself felt throughout civilisation. Newspapers are often mechanically abused. They are charged with blowing into flame the embers of strife that would otherwise go cold of themselves. This is a very vague and a not very useful generalisation. Journals differ amongst themselves to an infinite extent. The best of them, however strong in their convictions, are impartial in their news. They reflect all the various aspects of life in turn; they record the successive phases of international feeling, just as an aneroid, barometer registers the changes in atmosphere pressure.

"There can be no more going to war with a light heart. Every country is aware that, while the advantages are problematical, the perils are unlimited and illimitable. For one thing, we all know that the cost would be colossal beyond every previous example which history records. It is practically certain, for instance—and mark the point well—that we could not come through another crisis like the Napoleonic wars without a five-shilling income-tax. The financial risks of future international conflict will be absolutely immeasurable, and all other dangers will be in proportion.

"Superficial minds sometimes assume that modern conflicts will, as a matter of course, be very swift. No recent campaign affords any justification for that view. It is possible that any struggle might be long drawn out and that the worst experiences of past ages might be repeated. The twentieth century does not want another Thirty Year's War, causing more carnage and wreckage in a single generation than a century following could repair. This is the gigantic terror which helps in truth to keep the peace—the sheer and the just fear of Armageddon."

The King of Italy having offered a prize of £2,000 to the man who first makes an uninterrupted aeroplane flight for half an hour on Italian soil, M. Delagrange announces, says the "Chronicle," that he will return to Italy in August with a new triple aeroplane, and will try for the prize on the famous racecourse of San Rossore, near Pisa.

When, two years ago, the battleship "Montagu" went ashore at Lundy Island, she first ran across some sunken rocks, and tore off one of her propellers. At the time of the salvage operations much time was spent by the divers trying to find the propeller, but without success. The hull was sold to the Cornish Salvage Company (Limited), whose steamers have been at work breaking it up ever since. A few days ago the lost propeller was discovered caught in the anchor. It was blasted to pieces, and subsequently raised.

BY THE WAY.

LONDON'S STRANGE RELIGIONS.

The new Mormon "temple" at south Tottenham, which was dedicated on Sunday, is the latest addition to the abundant facilities which Greater London provides for the exercise of what perhaps we may call strange religions. In the East End there are at least two Chinese josshouses where the wearer of the pigtail can burn his incense-stick; the Malays can worship in their temple near St. George's-street, East; the Parsees bow down to the Sun in an upper-room in Bloomsbury; and the Mohammedan has a choice of mosques in different parts of London. Among the 300 sects in London, all professing Christianity, are such little-known bodies as the Sandemanians, a sect sprung from the Glassites; the Cokelers, whose founder was a Walworth shoemaker; the Seventh Day Baptists, whose Sabbath is Saturday; the Peculiar People, who have a rooted objection to doctors; the followers of Joanna Southcott, domestic servant and prophetess; and the Shakers, whose numbers are now pathetically small.

TWO UNFASHIONABLE SEASONS.

Closely connected with if not an integral part of, the Sussex Fortnight is Society's little summer season at Brighton. This occupies much the same relation to the regular season, two or three months later, on the South Coast, as is borne to the first part of the London season by the agreeably unceremonious doings of the polite world in town during the few weeks which generally separate Christmastide and the New Year from the opening of Parliament and the beginning in downright earnest of the organised business of pleasure.

RECENT BRIGHTON BENEFACTORS.

If you go far enough back you find that it was the first occupant of the Pavilion to whom the watering-place he created owes the earliest recognition of its delights in the dog-days. August had scarcely given place to September when the Regent, afterwards George IV., singled out Brighthelmstone as the object of his peculiar failure in the early years of the nineteenth century. For the smart world of to-day, however, the discovery of the South Coast capital as a desirable place of sojourn at a time when it was formerly as deserted as Oxford in the heart of the Long Vacation is practically of much more recent date. During the sixties, indeed, certain gentlemen of the long robe, notably the late Mr. Montagu Williams and Sir Douglas Straight, when profession is occupied in the Lewes Assizes, set the fashion of making the social headquarters at one or other of the hotels flanking the Kings'-road.

MODERN WEEK-END LEADERS.

The true summer popularisers, however, of the place did not come on till the eighties. The chief and centre of the little group was undoubtedly the Fourth Party leader, Lord Randolph Churchill; but for his example the July or August Brighton week-end would not have becoming the smart social institution just at the time it did. With him was, among others the then Sir Frederick Slade, who, having been rewarded by Lord Beaconfield with the Chairmanship of Inland Revenue, justified that promotion by consuming activity in the Councils of the Primrose League. In the most entertaining of the Churchillians was the witty Parliamentary barrister, the most constant of summer Brightonians, the late R. O'Hara.

EMPTY CITY CHURCHES.

A remarkable light was thrown on the deserted condition of City churches by a witness in a tithe-claim inquiry held in the vestry-room of St. Olave's Church, Tooley-street, who said that at a service at which he and his wife were present they had only three fellow-worshippers. Not long ago it was stated that the aggregate Sunday morning congregation of ten City churches, the rectors of which by the way, receive £5,700 a year numbered only 213 worshippers—an average of, roughly, twenty-one for each church while another writer who visited half-a-dozen of these churches on successive Sundays found congregations ranging from seven to twenty-five. This paucity of worshippers is scarcely a cause for wonder when we consider that ten of these churches minister to an average of 147 parishioners each; while seven others provide 1,330 seats for 649 parishioners all told. Four of these churches would accommodate every possible worshipper in the seventeen parishes.

NOT "LOST ANGIE LEES."

There is a city in the United States whose inhabitants, according to a local expert, pronounce its name in twelve different ways, of which eleven are wrong and five are barbarous. Los Angeles, in California, is the town now suffering this sad fate. Its librarian, Mr. C. F. Lummis, widely known as a writer on the Spanish influence in America, is starting a movement for a return to the correct pronunciation which prevailed for more than a century before the immigration period. The commonest and worst atrocity, he says, sounds like Lost Angie Lees, as distinguished by stress from a presumptive Seraphina Lees or Kittie Lees. The other mispronunciations are thus represented: Loss Angie Less, Loss Ang-El-Eez, Loss Ang-El-Ess, Loss Ann-Hell-Eez, Loss Ann-Hell-Ess, Loss Ann-Hay-Lace, Loce Ann-Jell-Eez, Loce Ann-Ann-Jell-Ess, Loce Ann-Hay-Lace, and Loce Ang-El-Eez.

THE NON-JELLIFIED G.

The chief difficulty is, of course, with the Spanish *g* before *e*, which has no precise equivalent in English. Mr. Lummis gives up the hope of ever getting "a busy American population" to master this linguistic peculiarity. For practical purposes, he thinks, the hard, *g*, as in "anger," would be near enough, while precisionists might add a certain nasal to it, thus bringing it toward the German *ch*. He quotes a local jingle as covering the case reasonably well:

The lady would remind you, please,
Her name is *not* Lost Angie Lees,
Nor Angie anything whatever.
She hopes her friends will be so clever.
To share her fit historic pride
The G shall not be jellified.
O long, G hard, and rhyme with "yes,"
And all about Loce Ang-El-Ess.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE TREASURY.

All kinds of curious claims are constantly bing made on the Treasury. A few years since a little old lady haunted the Central Hall of the Houses of Parliament in prosecution of a claim against the then Chanceller of the Exchequer for a little matter of four millions. She assured all the policemen in attendance that when she got her money she would build houses for each of them in Hyde Park. Probably she was a person with some cunning, and a liking to find herself, on some alleged proper business, in the Central Hall. But scarcely less odd than the pretensions of this lady are the claims now being revived by certain of the descendants of Richard Cumberland.

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

BIG HATS AND TRAVELLING.

The big hat will certainly leave its impress on the travelling-gear of the moment, writes our lady correspondent, for it is a very big box (or boxes) that now conveys thither the headgear of fashionable womankind. We are not, of course, all wearing the yard-across brim, but a hat of even the more moderate eighteen, nineteen, or twenty inches across will need accommodation by no means very modest. It is the habit of the "elegante," and even of the more ordinary mortal, to study luggage and to be rather exacting about the precise make and shape and size of her trunks, and probably we have never had more perfectly designed and built travelling-trunks than we have at the present moment. Indeed, the planning of travelling-gear has become a positive art. The Americans, more revolutionary than we, go in more for the wardrobe and the chest-of-drawers-trunks, for which there is much to be said. They certainly do run to bulk, and one has just to make up one's mind whether the freedom from packing and unpacking, which their use permits, is "worth the candle."

GOOD AND BAD.

The optimistic are hoping for a real summer in August; but as the old saw has it, "we must hope for the best and prepare for the worst." Most people about this time go foraging for something new in waterproofs. I cannot say that, except for a rather nice silky sort of bengaline stuff, I have seen anything really new in rubbered materials. That stuff is, however, rather nice, and I think an improvement on the too dressy satin coats. This new material seems a sensible compromise. There are lots of very good, handsome motor-coats on offer at the furriers' and the big tailors', and for those who go in for the longer price, some coats in soft, light, deliciously cosy reversible materials, made, I think, from Indian cashmere wool. For all round value there is nothing that can possibly beat the blanket coat, which may be bought so easily in either colours or white at modest prices. I'm sure these Witney blanket coats, either for motoring or travelling, are quite the best value the big shops have ever offered us. I think perhaps they are specially good in brown and dark green. The motor bonnet to match is quite a good feature. This more or less new whim in motoring headgear has been a big success, so becoming is it with its little frill of lace and its rosettes. It gives quite the becoming framework of the Early Victorian bonnet, of which it is an adaptation. It is nice, of course, to have the bonnet of the same shade as the coat, though this is not imperative. The popular frock for the seaside will this year, I imagine, be linen. I have seen so many nice linens lately, some of the plain fabric and others with that open-work embroidery that has been the feature of the more expensive linen frock. One I have seen carried out in linen, of the plain colour that is so much liked in Paris, or else in the less sophisticated blues and pinks, that are more popular with English folks. The sash was of black satin. A deep tuck on the skirt was well placed, occurring as it did about the knees—the pleated skirt, being so popular, needs some little touch that will serve to distinguish it from the cheap article.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 8th Aug, on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,40,000	1,50,000	4,000	2,94,000
Or per mile of Railway	278	297	8	583
For previous 5 weeks of half year	6,23,000	7,90,000	18,000	14,31,000
Total for 6 weeks	7,63,000	9,40,000	22,000	17,25,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year a	1,23,722	1,38,543	3,727	2,65,992
Per mile of Ry. do.	245	275	7	527
Total to corresponding date do.	7,78,990	11,20,427	23,722	19,33,139

Increase for the week.................. Rs. 22,008
Decrease to date.................. Rs. 2,08,139

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th August on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	4,000	8,000	......	12,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	57	......	85
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	27,000	47,000	......	74,000
Total for 6 weeks	31,000	55,000	......	86,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year a	6,424	18,830	44	25,298
Per mile of Ry. do.	46	133	......	179
Total to corspg date do.	36,143	1,68,606	589	2,05,333

Decrease for the week.............. Rs. 13,298
Do. to date.............. Rs. 1,19,338

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th Aug. on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	300	150	......	450
Or per mile of Railway	17	9	....	26
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	1,800	810	......	2,610
Total for 6 week	2,100	960	......	3,060
Comparison				
Total for corresponding week of previous year a	386	109	4	499
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	6	....	29
Total to corresponding date do.	2,752	1,609	10	4,371

Decrease for the week .... ,, 49
Do to date.............. ,, 1,311

The Comedie Francaise was thrown into consternation during the performance of "Marion Delorme." Mlle. Delvair, who was playing Marion, a part she has acted more than 410 times, suddenly lost her memory in the very middle of the piece. The actress had played her part brilliantly throughout the first three acts. She had come to the scene where Marion entreats the King to pardon Didier. Suddenly, the "Express" says, she stammered and stopped. The prompter called out verse after verse, but she was totally unable to proceed. M. Mount-Sully played half the scene alone, while Mlle. Delvair made her exit. She had no sooner left the stage than she fainted. She would not, however, give up, but made her reappearance in the fifth act. It was in vain. She could not recall a word of her part. Dr. Vallon, the brain specialist, says that the trouble was caused by irregular circulation of the blood in the region of the brain, and Mlle. Delvair needs rest.

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Does Residence Abroad tend to Deterioration of the Hair?

It is a remarkable and singular fact that in nine cases out of ten those whose lives have been spent in the Colonies suffer in a very evident manner from various forms of hair degeneration. Compare the average head of hair of the Colonist with that of the dweller in the British Isles, and you will find that bald heads are more prevalent, grey hair more abundant, and also that the scalp exhibits various degrees of hair deterioration rarely met with in the home country.

Extremes of heat and cold, changes of temperature, less settled habits of life, have all a more or less dominant influence in producing these conditions; and both men and women alike are subject to the distressing and marring effects caused by lack of abundant and healthy heads of hair.



Scanty locks resulting from Colonial life can be avoided.

"Whether regarded from a social, physical, or business point of view, unhealthy or neglected hair is nothing more or less than a calamity; and it behoves anyone so afflicted to take prompt and efficacious measures for the strengthening, preserving, and re-vitalising of such a prominent feature.

"Yet, in the case of both women and men, what is generally done? There is either a total indifference or neglect of the hair, or an injudicious resort to doubtful methods of resuscitation. Generally speaking, apathy is the more pronounced.

It cannot be too well known that all weak hair conditions, all lack of hair urility, all form of hair disease can be remedied by the adoption of the "Harlene" treatment.

Edwards' "Harlene" is the greatest of all hair tonics and restoratives, and no matter whether you are bald or grey, whether your hair is patchy, falling out, brittle, lustreless, scurfy or greasy, it can be implicitly relied upon to renew all the former healthiness, abundance and good looks of the hair. Edwards' "Harlene" is the popular remedy, not only with the general public, but in all social circles—indeed "Harlene" may be termed the Royal hair restorer, for numbers of Royal families have used it with the greatest success.

To-day you may test its merits, fully and freely, for the proprietors are wishful that all sufferers from hair decay and weakness should be acquainted with its remarkable powers. Sign and send in the coupon below and a full supply will be willingly forwarded you.

Afterwards you can purchase "Harlene" from any Chemist or Stores.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Edwards' "Harlene" Co.,
Dear Sirs, *95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.*
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "Harlene" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.
*Name*________________
*Address*________________

BUSINESS MEN
who realize that time is money should see our
RELIABLE CYCLES.
Our cycles are guaranteed of the best English Workmanship.
SEE OTHERS: BUY OURS.
We charge nothing for advice we give our customers special attention
OUR PRICES ARE LOW,
FROM Rs. 95,
but we offer you superior mounts.
THE SUNBEAM. THE ROYAL INDIAN.
THE RAJAH. THE BROWN.
—A ROYAL FIELD OF SELECTION—
HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
THE MOTOR HOUSE OF INDIA.,
35-37 MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S

Your Doctor has a high opinion of HORLICK'S. Ask him.

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S feeds and sustains during fevers, and Medical experience ascribes a very large increase in the percentage of recoveries from Enteric and other fevers to the marvellous power of HORLICK'S in giving the necessary strength and stamina to enable the patient to recuperate and build up the strength so necessary to recovery.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., Slough, Bucks, England.



AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.
KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).
Reduced Price, £8 Cash.
CHEAPEST & BEST
Knitting Machine obtainable.
Made at the Company's own British Factory.
VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle's of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* – PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichéry.*

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.] [BOMBAY, AUGUST 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 3/8	1/8	
3 do. Rentes ...	96 1/4		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99		3/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 3/8	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	23 11/16	unchgd	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 11/16	unchgd	
Do. in New York ...	51 1/4		
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·14 1/2		1/2
Do. do do. Berlin	20·4 1/2		1/4
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 3/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since 28th May	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	1 7/16	unchgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, Do. 6 months' sight	2 1/2	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	unchgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ... Quiet and easier.
Futures ... ... Quiet.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Dull.
Total Sales 3,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 200
Imports 7,000
Mid-Americans ... 5·91-·06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 11/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·24	5·06	5·00	4·94	4·92
—04	—02	—02	—01	—01
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl-May.	
4·91	4·92	4·94	4·94	
—01	—01	unchgd.	—01	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 12,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... 1,100 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ... ...
Do. to Continent ... ...
Spot Cotton—10·20—10
Futures—Month of Oct...9·31—11 } Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do. do. Dec...9·4 —08

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·20—10
Do do Dec. 9·10—10
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—39—August.-Sept.—Hull—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore, 49 August.-September—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship 48 August.-Sept.—Hamburg—Done.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 5 1/8 unchanged.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4s.—Sellers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [19TH AUGUST, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Sov. & half Sov.	165	Lingah	M. S. Moola.
Gold Coins	130		
Rupees	2,505		
1 Bundle Rupees.	1,500	Debai	E. Hassam.
1 Bundle Gold Coins.	854	Debai	M. Jethanand
Rupees	946		

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,228 bales.
Wheat	12,355 cwts.
Linseed	1,047 ,,
Rapeseed	1,577 ,,
Gingellyseed	404 ,,
Poppyseed	772 ,,
Groundnuts	554 ,,
Castorseed	3,326 ,,
Rice	2,044 ,,
Myrabollams	1,545 ,,
Cottonseed	7,462 ,,
Mowraseed	9,472 ,,
Gram	2,535 ,,
Joowar	93 ,,
Maize	nil ,,

All markets closed for Gocul Ashtami holiday.

MME. Papillon has died at Neuilly, near Macon, at the age of 106. Her husband died exactly half a century ago. Her eldest child is ninety.

A FLOATING hydropathic hotel is to be launched by a London syndicate for the benefit of invalids who wish to combine sea life with luxury. The "Cure Ship" will be at first stationed in the bay outside Abbazia, on the Adriatic, whence Mediterranean trips will be taken. Two hundred passengers whose nerves require bracing sea breezes will be provided with state-rooms on the vessel, which is to cost £100,000 to build. Voyages will be taken only when the sea is calm, and the patients will decide by a majority of votes when they wish to sail down the peaceful Mediterranean. Among the luxuries provided on the "hydro" liner will be a gymnasium, concert-room and theatre, Russian and needle baths, Turkish baths and massage rooms, a night and day nursery, an orchestra, and passenger lifts. Two well-known physicians and a staff of doctors will be ready to look after the comfort of the tonic-seekers. The charge will be from £2 a day.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,422
Bank of India	100	50	5 ,,	64
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 ,,	63¾
	O. 50	50	1¼ ,,	18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 ,,	54
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	14 ,,	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 ,,	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£18½
	£25	£12-10	8 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld.	100	20	¾	15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	2,500	2,500	330	xd10400
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,650
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	161
	O. £10	£10	Nil.	139
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	335
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 340
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c.17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 204
Kurrachee Landing	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.	200	50	p. c.18½	185
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co.	40	40	p. c.10	59
Port Canning Co.	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	492½
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c.25	37
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75	£ 15	..	dis. 12
	D. 30	30	...	
	P.150	30	...	dis. 4½
Thackerand Co.	100	100	p. c.20	xd 260
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 40	607½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	465
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	650
Bombay United	250	250	20	380
Century	500	500	50	370
Central India	500	500	85	1,710
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill	700	700	50	1,100
Coronation Mills	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	260
Cooria	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	98¼
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	xd 950
David	250	250	20	362½
Emperor Edward	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	300
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,410
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	470
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10	160
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	740
Kohinoor	500	500	25	752½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,395
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,182½
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2950
Mysore Spinning	250	250	......	53¾
Mysore Spinning	50	50	......	20
New Great Eastern	200	200	Nil.	185
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	677½
Phoenix	100	100	5	98¾
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c.10	915
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	560
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1165
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,310
Textile	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)	1,000	1,000	50	250
Western India	1,000	1,000	20	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	20	190
Broach City	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	8	110
Idian Cotton	125	125	11½	130
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Cta	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Marmar Manufg.	250	250	25	290
New East Indian	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co.	400	400	50	650
New Berar	500	500	40	500
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	500
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co.	1,000	1,000	140	4,400
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	280
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,030
Wardhwan G. & P.	150	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 567½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 ,,	xd 114½
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 ,,	xd 428
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd. 103

MEN AND MATTERS.

MR. BIRRELL'S TRIUMPH.

Last week at Westminster, writes "T.P.", was mainly a great personal triumph for Mr. Birrell. It is no exaggeration to say that he is probably the only man in the Ministry, who could have carried the Irish Universities Bill. It is a Bill which many Nonconformists bitterly disliked, and which the Ulster Conservatives also hated. But Mr. Birrell is so infectious in his wit, so winning in his good humour, his transparent honesty, and his reckless political courage, that people who hated the Bill voted for it, because they loved him. And among the many graceful speeches in which the long and embittered conflict ended—it is thirty-five years since the great Gladstone tried and failed to settle the question, and, indeed destroyed his Government in the effort—no speech excited more universal admiration than that of Mr. Balfour. It is when he is on such subjects as university education and other literary themes that Mr. Balfour is always at his best; and the House of Commons dazzled, almost hypnotised, listened to him dealing with such a theme last Saturday with an attention so rapt and so unanimous as might well have made him, even after many triumphs, inordinately vain. It is this sense of his commanding abilities that defeats all efforts—and there have been many—to displace Mr. Balfour from his leadership of the Unionist Party, and that has finally won for him even in this Parliament—which could with difficulty have been kept from hooting at him in its opening days—the respect and even the affection of the greater number of its members. And Birrell—laughing, discursive, turning solemn shibboleths into their infinite nothingness by some happy bit of inspired common sense—Birrell is now almost the spoiled child of the House of Commons. Don't be under the absurd impression that these likes and dislikes in the House of Commons are in the least affected by political opinion or by political difference; the House of Commons on all sides loves a good fellow, and hugs him to its heart.

A POOR PROPHET.

By the way, I heard a curious and interesting little anecdote with regard to Disraeli the other night. The father of Captain Verney—one of the most popular members of the present House of Commons—was standing by the side of Manners Sutton, the Speaker of the House of Commons, one night, when Dizzy made his now historic maiden speech. And, looking at Dizzy with his long ringlets, his multitudinous chains and ultra dandified clothes, Manners Sutton remarked: "That young fool will never do anything here."

SIR JOSEPH BANKS.

I astonish some of my friends sometimes by telling them that in my boyhood, I constantly met an old Irish gentleman, who wore his white hair wiih black pigtail at the end, and always dressed in silk breeches and silk stockings. But there has just died in Dublin a once well-known figure, who might well have worn the same ancient garments. Sir Joseph Banks was ninety-seven when he died—not ninety-three as some papers have put it—and was an old man already with much behind him, when I was a boy in the Dublin of the sixties. The curious thing about him, however, is this: he had an only daughter, who married the only son of the Earl of Devon, Lord Gwydyr—and Lord Devon is also ninety-seven. Lord Gwydyr had an only daughter, and she married the son of our friend Henniker Heaton, and this young lady was thus the sole grandchild of two grandfathers, each of whom was nearly a hundred years old. She inherits a considerable fortune from Sir Joseph Banks, the grandfather who has just died.

RENFREW'S NEW LORD-LIEUTENANT.

In London, Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, Bart., who has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Renfrewshire, in succession to the late Lord Blythswood, is best known as one of the most influential host of the Liberal party. In business circles he is one of the chiefs of the celebrated firm of J. and P. Coats Limited., which, founded by his grandfather in Paisley a hundred years ago, new controls the thread trade of the world. Sir Thomas is a man of varied interests. Agriculture finds in him an enthusiastic patron. Few yachtsmen on the Clyde follow the pastime more keenly than he. Volunteering afforded a splendid outlet for his generous patriotism. For years he was the officer commanding the 2nd Renfrew Rifles, and it was in a great measure due to his fostering care that his old regiment, of which he is now hon. colonel, became the first of the Territorials to attain to its full equipment. At the last General Election Sir Thomas fought and won West Renfrew for the Liberals. No doubt he was with the flowing tide, but his own personal popularity was unquestionably the chief factor in his success. Indeed, quite recently that staunch Scottish Conservative, Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, confessed that, as one of Sir Thomas's constituents, he had actually cast his vote in his favour, though personally he was fighting for the Conservative cause in an adjoining constituency!

NEW ZEALAND'S PREMIER.

Sir Joseph Ward, the Premier of New Zealand, who has predicted that some day there will be a fight to decide whether the white races or those of the East are to govern Australia and New Zealand, is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word—for he began life as a telegraph messenger. Within six years, however, he had risen to be a telegraph operator; but, tiring of the work, he entered a merchant's office, and afterwards became a journalist. It says much for his force of character that he was only twenty-one when he started a business of his own, and nine years later entered the New Zealand Parliament. Subsequently, his rise was rapid, and after filling the important post of Postmaster-General, he succeeded the late Mr. Richard Seddon in the Premiership. Sir Joseph is a brilliant orator of the fiery and impassioned order, and his rapidity of utterance is such that he is the despair of stenographers wherever he goes.

ADVENTURE WITH A SHARK.

Sir Joseph Ward is an enthusiastic sportsman, his favourite recreation being sea fishing. On one occasion he had an exciting experience with a shark. He was seated in a small rowing boat with two boatmen, when suddenly a huge shark appeared and made directly for the little craft. One of Sir Joseph's companions lost his head and nearly brought the party to grief, but the other snatched up the oars and rowed for all he was worth. The shark followed, however, and Sir Joseph kept it at bay by trowing it pieces of fish that he had caught, and which he continued to do until the boat had reached a position of safety.

THE WOMAN WHO MOVED THE TSAR.

One of the most interesting of the visitors to London in connection with the International Peace Congress is the Baroness Bertha von Suttner, the authoress of the notable book "Lay Down Your Arms," which induced the Tsar to issue his famous Peace Rescript. The Baroness is one of the most active living workers in the cause of international peace, and has written many books and pamphlets on the subject. She is the widow of Baron Gundacar von Suttner, who was himself a writer of no mean distinction, and, when he was alive, he and the Baroness used to write together under the pseudonym of "B. Orloff."

C&B

By Special Warrant — Purveyors to H.M. The King.

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd.

EASE, ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY

"Recherche Tailoring."

EXPERIENCED CUTTERS EMPLOYED.

NEW SEASON SUITINGS.

WORTH NOTING.

Only the best and most reliable materials are used. The variety of choice in colourings and designs is unlimited. Our selection is made from the newest and most exclusive styles and is always UP-TO-DATE.



NAVY SERGE	FANCY FLANNELS	SMART ANGOLAS	NEW CASHMERES	WHITE FLANNELS
The makes in Navy Serge are guaranteed. Fast Dyes and the best value.	Newest Designs and colourings in Tropical Texture.	Just the Texture goes Monsoon wears.	Smart styles. Latest colourings. Large variety.	Reliable Qualities. Guaranteed Shrunk
LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 35 Cash.	LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 35 Cash.	LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 45 Cash.	LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 55 Cash.	TROUSERS FROM Rs. 12-8 Cash.



NEW CATALOGUE GENTLEMEN'S WEAR JUST READY.

LATEST FASHION DETAILS.

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FIT and COMFORT GUARANTEED.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS. BOMBAY.

"SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK"

(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER)

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS

Specially built for Extreme Climates. Built in solid cases;

AND ARE OBTAINABLE ON THE DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM OR CASH.



Mignon Horizontal Grand 7 octaves, 5 ft. 5 1/2 in. long, and 4 ft. 8 in. wide, Rs. 1,600.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR'S Opinion of the SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS

PIANOS SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS

PIANOS SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS

PIANOS SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS

"THE TONE IS SUPERB."

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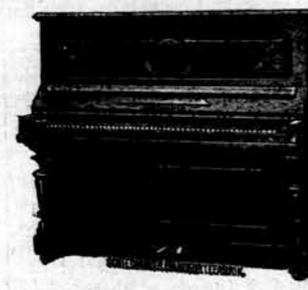


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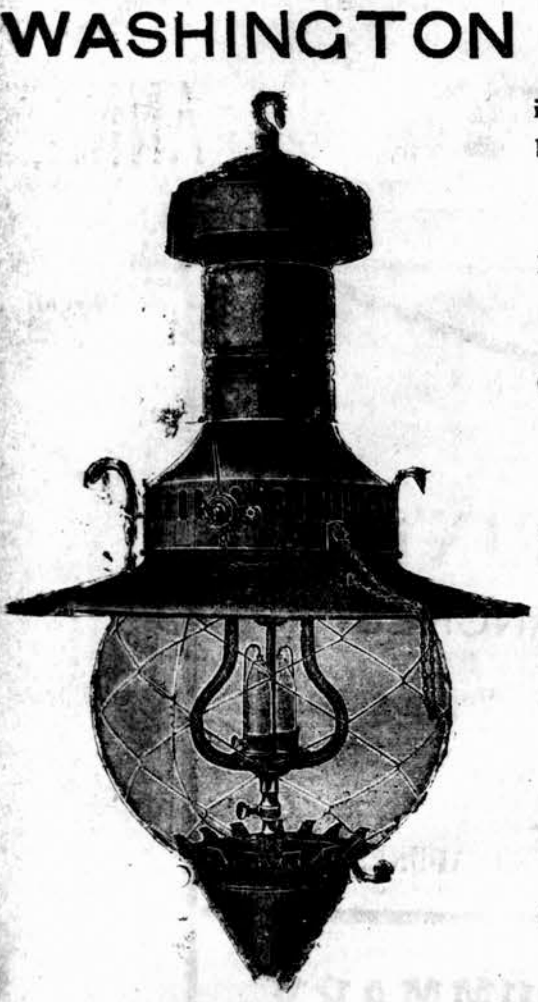
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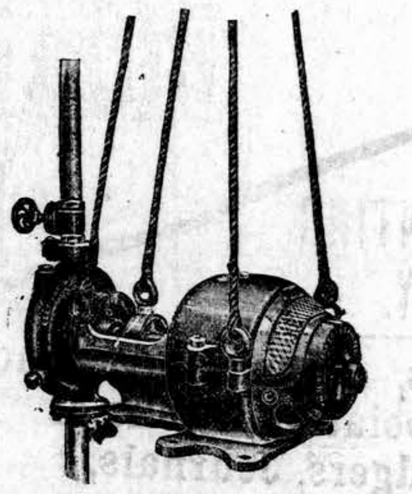
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